THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XIX. NO. 57. MARION, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896. PRICE 3 CENTS.

IS CONFIRMED.

any Demands Payment of the Railroad Debt.

ESORT TO J. BULL METHODS.

ian Government Is Holding Con-
es and Will Probably Meet the
d Without Protest—Enrollment
inia Goes Merrily On—Spain Will
ly Act the Poltroon.

as, Venezuela, Jan. 29. — A
confirms the news that Ger-
demand immediate payment
ilroad debt. It is reported that
squadron now at Havana
the demand. The press
the debt does not call for
diplomatic negotiations and
settled in the courts. The
n government is having daily
s and will probably meet the
without protest.

ollment of militia continues
Sixteen thousand men have
listed to date in Caracas alone,
as a population of 70,000. Other
equally patriotic and report
ate enlistments.

ty for the defense of the na-
tory has established a mili-
omy. Foreigners living here
familiar with military tactics
ers have offered to give in-
n free.

xcitement has been caused by
that Spain will refuse to allow
rican commission access to the
in her possession bearing on
dary dispute. It is believed
Spain fears the displeasure of
Spain's action is attributed
tion of the United States in in-
the payment of the Mora
d the aid which is given in the
States to the Cuban insurgents.

TY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

GTON, Jan. 29.—The prayer of the
plain referred to the appearance of
tar—Utah—in the constellation of
d invoked the knitting together the
ll the people of the Union for the
ent and glory of our beloved country.
n (Pop., Neb.) gave notice of an
t to the pending silver bill, depriv-
retary of the treasury of the power
nds unless the authority is granted

resolution for an investigation of
of Eugene V. Debs, came up and Mr.
immediate action, saying that the
nterests of the country desired the

(Dem., N. Y.) said that ordinarily
t respect for the laboring people of
y. But he pointed out that no pe-
l come from the representatives of
le. He had never heard that they
his investigation. It might be that
nquiry was desirable, but if so, it
conducted by one of the regularly
d committees, and not by a special
To that end Mr. Hill offered an
t

dissented to the amendment. "Was
d to suppress this inquiry," he asked.
cular committees are the sepulchres
ion." If action was to be taken, a
mmittee was the only means of ac-
g it. Mr. Call spoke vigorously
indignities and wrongs against
Debs, because he had ventured to
inions contrary to those entertained
The senator said this inquiry was
e preservation of civil liberty and
bility of the personal rights of the

lution finally went over to allow Mr.
Rep., Neb.) to address the senate
onroe doctrine. Except for a brief
ech, it was his first speech since en-
senate, and he was accorded close

In the House.

TON, Jan. 29.—During the morning
e house today several bills were
unanimous consent.

n of Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) a
sed, granting to the Brainerd and
Minnesota Railroad company a right
ach the Leach lake and Chippewa
ervation.

n of Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) to auth-
es of Veterans to wear the distinct-
f that order on public occasions.

menian Blue Book Issued.

, Jan. 29.—Blue books have
en containing all the official
s relative to Armenia between
894, and Oct. 16, 1895, and the
f the consular delegates at-
the Sassoun commission. It
e Armenians of the charge
against them of burning their
early to incite an outbreak
ir people, but says the agita-
d instigated several outrages
ards.

ter, 65; Blackburn, 56.

ort, Ky., Jan. 29.—The sena-
stood Hunter (Rep.), 65;
(Dem.), 56; Waterson
Brown (Dem.), 1; Wilson
The vote for librarian proved
S. Miss Guy (Dem.), 66, and
on (Rep.), 66. A bill making
g a felony was passed by the

anging Traffic Terms.

Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 29.—Re-
s of the Omaha and St.
Mr. G. B. Gould of New
ought the road for the first
bondholders, are in Omaha
consultations with sev-
d men with reference to ar-
terms.

Received a Call.

a, Jan. 29.—Rev. Charles
pastor of the First Presby-
of the Northern Liberties
received a call from the
Presbyterian church, Evan-
Addison street, Chi-
would probably ac-

mate of Hammond.

29—Governor McIn-
do was a classmate at
Hays Hammond, the
engineer, who is un-
Transvaal, and he tele-
ry of State Olney ask-
of the people of Col-
every possible effort for

THEIR SHIP WENT DOWN.

A Filibustering Outfit Comes to Grief Off Long Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—At no time since the beginning of hostilities has there been such excitement at the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists in this city as there was when it was learned that the steamship J. W. Hawkins, which had been fitted out at great trouble and expense as a filibusterer, had been wrecked off the eastern end of Long Island and had been abandoned by the revolutionists and the crew.

The revolutionists numbered about 120 men and the crew numbered 16. Early Monday morning rough weather was encountered and the steamer began to leak badly. Hernandez, or whatever the young man's name was who reported to Minister Palma, said that there was over $80,000 worth of arms on board the steamer besides two Hotchkiss guns, 1,200 Remington rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The water had gained so much by Monday morning that the fires were put out in the engine room and the revolutionists helped at the pumps. Finally all the arms and ammunition, including a lot of dynamite, were thrown overboard, but even this was of no avail and the ship had to be abandoned.

ACCOMMODATING THIEF.

Heard a Lady Say Diamonds Were Ungodly, So He Stole Hers.

WELL FLEET, Neb., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Jane Houston, a bank president's wife, at a Methodist revival, explained in giving her "experience" that she had just discarded her diamonds and other jewelry since she thought it ungodly to wear them. She said she left all of her finery on her dresser, when she left her house for church.

Mort Green left the church, broke into the Houston residence and found that she had told the truth. He took everything in sight and left a note saying he was glad he could remove temptation from the good woman.

WILL STAND BY THE GENERAL.

Hoosier Republicans Will Not Desert Ex-President Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29. — John K. Gowdy was re-elected chairman of the Republican state committee.

The state convention to elect delegates-at-large to the national convention and nominate a state ticket and national electors will be held May 7. Conventions to select district delegates to the national convention will be held March 19.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging General Harrison undivided support in case he is a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Express Robbers Arrested.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—Pinkerton detectives have arrested Express Agent Krout of Colorado Springs on the charge of being implicated in the theft of $30,000 from the Wells Fargo company several months ago. His father, who recently came to Colorado Springs from Illinois, was also arrested on a train at Walsenburg as he was leaving the state, and about $4,600 was found sewed up in his clothing.

The Alcohol Exploded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—A barrel of alcohol exploded in Jefferson Medical hospital and created a small panic among the patients. M. J. Brown, a sufferer from pneumonia, leaped from his bed and waded through water in his attempt to escape. William Montieth, a boy employed in the drug room, caused the explosion by placing a lighted taper near the barrel. He was badly burned.

Making War on Italy.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Should Italy seek England's consent to the free passage of Italians through Zeila, to menace the Abyssinians in the rear, France will not protest against England consenting to this action as unjustified unless France has an agreement with Emperor Menelek, and is thus practically war with Italy under cover of Abyssinia.

What Landis Has to Say.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—"Lorin A. Thurston begged Secretary Gresham not to forward his letter of recall to Honolulu," said K. M. Landis, who was the private secretary of the dead secretary of state, "and offered, if the letter was not sent, to immediately return to Hawaii and tender his resignation as minister to this country."

Salvation Army Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—At Salvation Army headquarters it is said Commander Ballington Booth will give up the command of the army in America the first week in April. Marechal Booth Clibborn, his elder sister, who is at the head of the army in France, has also been recalled.

Railroad Coal Operators Meet.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of Pittsburg railroad coal operators it was decided that the rates sent to the lake shippers next season would be 30 cents above the mining rate. Last season the price varied and was from 20 to 22 cents above the mining rate.

Tried to Kill Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29. — Stanley Geere, a young Englishman just arrived, attempted suicide at the Bingham House by firing three shots which went wide of their mark. Unrequited love for a Miss Gault of Chicago is given as the cause.

Only Routine Matter Considered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The board of managers of the Joint Traffic association held an all-day session. Secretary Hoyt is authority for the statement that only routine matters were considered.

An Alaskan Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Dingley of the ways and means committee reported a bill to reorganize the customs collection district of Alaska.

WAS IT MURDER?

Case of Supposed Drowning Being Investigated.

VAST ESTATE FIGURES IN CASE.

The Dead Man Was Collecting Evidence and Often Expressed the Fear That He Would Be Murdered—Some of the Papers Said to Have Been Discovered In New Brunswick.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Solomon S. Dingee, a dealer in real estate, disappeared from his office in the Potter building Jan. 12, 1895. His body was found in the North river April 3 of the same year. It was so badly decomposed that the coroner's physician, E. J. Donlon, who viewed it at the morgue, made no autopsy. Foul play is now feared.

The mystery of the old man's death has been dug up during the past few days by the Rev. John B. Morgan, a young Baptist minister of Jacksonville, N. B. He was sent to the city about eight weeks ago by parties in New Brunswick who believe they are heirs to a $20,000,000 estate in Westchester county. The dead man had spent years in collecting evidence of the big claim, but lived in daily fear that someone would murder him.

A few days ago Mr. Morgan was told that George G. Corry, formerly of St. John, N. B., claimed to have the original Dingee will and other legal documents pertaining to the estate, and that he accounted for his possession of them by saying that they had been sealed up in a bottle, thrown from a ship by the man who expected to die and that the bottle was picked up in the North river. Since then Mr. Morgan has been investigating and now believes he is on the track of the murderer.

THREATEN TO FIGHT.

Bad Indians Will Probably Go on the Warpath In Earnest.

POCATELLO, Ida., Jan. 29.—The Bannock Indians are in a very restless and angry mood, and during the trial of the notorious leader, Jim Ballard, and four others, at Blackfoot, for perpetrating a riot against Indian Agent Teter, they sent word to the Indian agency at Ross Fork that they were going to fight as soon as they were set at liberty.

This news instantly caused a stampede of the Indian scholars, composed mainly of girls, and they fled like wild cattle in all directions. The Indian police are hunting for them. Trouble is constantly brewing and the whites are becoming alarmed and afraid to traverse the reservation.

Murdered by His Mother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The coroner's jury in the case of William E. Lalor, who was found murdered in his home in Long Island City on Jan. 2, returned a verdict accusing his mother, Mary Lalor, of the crime, and John Fleishower and Anthony Fostel (the latter Lalor's brother-in-law) of being accessories to the murder.

Railroads Knock St. Paul Out.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Western Passenger association for the purpose of considering the requests for an extension of time on the tickets to the Grand Army encampment at St. Paul and rates below those already granted for the meeting of Knights of Pythias at Minneapolis, both requests were denied.

Another Flying Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — President Cleveland, accompanied by another person whose identity has not been ascertained, left the city at midnight on the lighthouse tender Maple. The Maple's destination is believed to be Quantico, about 82 miles down the river, and it is said she will return to the city today.

The Judge Is Tired.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Jan. 29.—It is stated here on excellent authority that ex-Congressman William M. Springer, judge of the Indian Territory court, has grown tired of his judicial duties and is anxious to get into the law department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Refused a Governorship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—General Baker Smith, well known as a soldier and lawyer, dropped dead while leading a cottage prayer meeting. President Johnson offered him the governorship of one of the southern states after the war, which he refused.

To Raise Age of Consent.

DES MOINES, Jan. 29.—Both houses of the legislature received a flood of petitions asking that the age of consent be raised. The house passed the senate joint resolution expressing sympathy for the Armenians and calling on congress to act in the matter.

Took Charge of the Assets.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—On a deed of trust for $10,300 the First National bank took charge of the assets of the wholesale produce and fruit firm of George B. Cloon & Company. The firm previously controlled a large business.

Starving and Freezing.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 29.—The abject misery of the people cannot be expressed. Hundreds are starving and without fuel, while severe snowstorms are raging. The authorities appear to be powerless to afford relief.

Lost Some Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The treasury lost $70,000 in gold coin and $16,000 in gold bars, making the reserve at the close of business $50,255,468.

Even the Weather Against St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Owing to soft ice and warm weather, the skating races and bonspiel events scheduled were postponed.

OUT OF SIGHT.

Professor Who Walked on the Water at Boston Is Missing.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Professor Charles Oldrieve of Chelsea, who, wearing a novel and patented pair of shoes, started to walk on the water from India wharf to Boston light, had not been heard from at midnight at home nor was he seen to pass Fort Independence. He was last seen shuffling along the bay off City Point, a speck on the horizon. It is feared he met very rough weather in the lower harbor, thus not only retarding his progress but placing his life in jeopardy from drowning. His walking was at the rate of half a knot an hour and the distance he was to cover was 12 miles.

HER THROAT CUT.

Robbers Murder a Girl Whom They Found at Home Alone.

DIGBY, N. S., Jan. 29.—The body of Annie Kempton, the 16-year-old daughter of Isaac Kempton, was found horribly mutilated in her home at Digby. She had been assaulted and murdered while alone in the house at night. When found the body lay surrounded by disarranged furniture.

Her head was beaten to a frightful condition, her throat was cut and her body terribly bruised. Almost everything in the room was bespattered with blood, showing that a severe struggle had ensued. There is no clue.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Hanged His Victim to a Bedpost With a Silk Handkerchief.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—In the court of assizes at Draguignan, department of war, Victor Robello has been sentenced to imprisonment at labor for life for the murder of Abbie Gabriel Zegui in October, 1894. Zegui belonged to a rich and influential family in the Argentine Republic. He was found dead in his room in a private hotel, hanging from the bedpost by a silk handkerchief which had been tied tightly around his neck.

Gone to the Jury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Judge Fitzgerald, sitting in part IV of the general sessions, delivered his charge to the jury in the Gordon arson trial and the case went to the jury. Gordon is accused of having set fire to his shirt factory in Walker street on July 24, 1894, for the purpose of securing $53,000 insurance.

The Story Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is semiofficially announced that there is no truth in the dispatch from Vienna saying that news from Constantinople and Sebastopol showed that Russia has a fleet lying off Sebastopol and Odessa and that her Caucasian armies are being concentrated on the frontier.

Convention Called.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.—At the session of the Republican state committee held here Staunton was selected as the place and April 23 the time for holding the next state convention.

General Merchandise Firm Fails.

OLATHE, Kan., Jan. 29.—Marriner and Norvell, general merchandise, one of the oldest and best known firms in the state, failed. Liabilities about $35,000; assets, $40,000.

No "Valuable" Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Minister Andrade received his regular private and newspaper mail from Venezuela, but there was a lack of official communications, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Rojas, the minister of foreign affairs.

The Gold Safely Landed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The $3,100,000 in gold brought over the Atlantic by the unfortunate steamship St. Paul, now stranded off Long Branch, was transferred to a lighter and brought here.

Delegate Selected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Perry H. Carson, colored, and Andrew Gleason, white, were chosen delegates to the National Republican convention. Carson is said to favor Allison for president, while Gleason is said to favor Reed.

Bankers Indicted.

WAUKON, Ia., Jan. 29.—The grand jury found three indictments against B. F. Boomer of the Old Waukon bank for fraudulent banking, and also three indictments against his son Allan on the same charges.

St. Joe Gets McHale.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 29.—A telegram received from President Young of the National Baseball League announces that the St. Joe club is entitled to "Bobby" McHale, who was wanted by Columbus, O.

Fifty-Six Miners Killed.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 29.—The exploration of the coal mine near Tylorstown, which was wrecked, has been completed, and it is found that the total number of killed amounts to 56.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

Here You Have Them Ready For Immediate Consumption.

Governor Morton of New Mexico says he can not prevent prize fighting there.

Michael Jordan, at Wichita, Kan., testifies that F. M. Williamson offered him $50 to kill H. H. Leonard.

John Morris, Newcastle, Ind., set a straw stack on fire and then climbed to the top and shot himself.

At Fort Worth, Tex., Crick Atmore and Wils Mason fought a duel with Winchesters, and both were killed.

A body taken from a well near Knoxville has been identified as Elijah Cross and four men have been arrested.

At Lancaster, Ky., Sam Smith cursed God because crops failed, and Smith has never been able to raise a crop since. He has just died in an almshouse.

United States Judge Ricks at Cleveland holds that a member of the Voluntary Relief association of Pennsylvania can not collect judgment from a railroad for injuries.

HEADING IT OFF.

Three Bills Introduced to Increase the Dow Tax.

HOPE TO DEFEAT HARRIS BILL.

Anti-Saloon Men Claim This Proposition to Increase the Revenue of the State For the Purpose of Defeating Local Option Looks Like Bribery—Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—Several important bills were introduced in the legislature yesterday, three of which propose to increase the Dow tax. As they come from members opposed to the Harris local option or home rule bill, it is generally understood that it is a movement to head off the Harris bill by offering the state an increase of revenue (characterized as a bribe by anti-saloonists).

Another important bill provides for the abolishment of capital punishment and favors life imprisonment for first degree. It also makes this crime unpardonable.

The Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—Senator Howard of of Greene presented a lengthy petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state asking that a resolution be introduced providing for relief from Ohio for the persecuted Armenians. The petition was placed on file.

Senator Avery of Cuyahoga presented a petition from 161 citizens of Cleveland asking that the age of consent in girls be raised by the legislature from 14 to 18 years.

Senator Whittlesey's cigarette bill came back from the house, but, contrary to expectations, was postponed till Thursday. A vigorous fight is being made against it.

Senator Clark of Cuyahoga introduced a bill raising the penalty for petit larceny from 30 days to one year, and for grand larceny from seven years to 10 years.

The House.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—The speaker appointed as members of the committee to investigate Hon. Charles A. Spear, the member from Clinton county, Messrs. Harris of Lake, Hensley of Marion, Hutcheson of Columbiana, Mason of Cuyahoga and Hazlett.

Bills were passed as follows:

Mr. Aldrich, amending section 6961 so as to authorize the selling of deer.

Mr. Gray (two), providing that persons who repair fences along railroads shall have a lien upon the property.

Mr. Shuler, amending the 2 mile pike law so as to equalize assessments when the road is within one mile of a county line.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Mason, increasing the Dow tax to $500.

Mr. McVean, amending the arson law so as to make three grades.

Mr. Snider, dividing burglary into three degrees.

Mr. Lewis, making game the personal property of the land owner.

Mr. Goodale, increasing the Dow tax to $350.

Mr. Parkham (3 bills), abolishing capital punishment and providing solitary confinement for first degree murder and also making the crime unpardonable.

Mr. Hart, giving electric railways the same right to enter municipalities as steam railroads.

Mr. Hensley, changing the corner lot assessment law so that the assessment shall be levied on the "abutting feet," instead of "front feet."

Mr. Leland, increasing the Dow tax to $500.

Mr. Lutz, abolishing the board of elections in Chillicothe and devolving its duties upon the deputy supervisors of elections.

Mr. Griffith, providing that counties shall pay a reward of from $50 to $100 for the capture and conviction of all criminals.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Mr. Swingle, memorializing congress to restore the tariff on wool. Adopted.

Senate joint resolution by Mr. Sullivan, declaring opposition to passing bills to change names of persons. Lost.

Mr. Rutherford, providing for binding in cloth 300 copies of the adjutant general's report of 1895. Went over.

Mr. Hutcheson, to print 300 copies of his medical bill.

Populist Convention Called.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.—The state executive committee of the Populists met here and selected July 28 for the date of the gubernatorial convention. They appointed 12 delegates to the national convention and directed the congressional districts to select the other 16.

It Is All Over With Him.

ELKHORN, W. Va., Jan. 29. — Alex Jones, a desperate negro, boarded a train at Keystone, and when his fare was demanded he pulled two revolvers and killed the postmaster at Elkhorn and wounded the conductor and others. He was brought here and lynched.

Fled For Their Lives.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Captain Gonzales, at the head of a large detachment of Spanish troops, was attacked by a small insurgent force at the mountain farm of La Cama. The Spaniards were compelled to retreat in disorder with the loss of 50 killed and 11 wounded.

A Conservative Elected.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An election to fill the vacancy in parliament for the South St. Pancras caused by the death of Julian Goldsmid, Liberal-Unionist, resulted as follows: Jessel (Conservative), 2,651; Harris (Liberal), 1,315. Conservative majority, 1,336.

Accepted a Bribe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Judge Payne of the circuit court created a sensation by the announcement that he had full proof that one of the commissioners of Cook county had accepted a bribe of $300 in connection with a murder case before the grand jury.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Everton Lumber company of Everton, N. Y., on the Northern Adirondack railroad, went into the hands of a receiver.

A Bank President Dead.

READING, Pa., Jan. 29.—Isaac W. Levan, 78, president of the Pennsylvania National bank of this city, was found dead in bed at his home here.

British Consul at Baltimore.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Gilbert Fraser has been gazetted British consul at Baltimore.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAPPED WITH HER FEET.

Young Lady Tackles a Burglar and Gets the Worst of It.

CANTON, O., Jan. 29.—Maggie Rees was found in her room bound and gagged, lying on the floor in her night robe. She had been awakened during the night by some one in her room, and when she attempted to get up was overcome, after a struggle. Her pocketbook was rifled and $60 taken. She attracted the attention of the people of the household by rapping on the floor with her feet, which were tied together.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance association of Marion township, Hardin county, Alger; the Safety Emery Wheel company, Springfield, increase of capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000; the Buckeye Torpedo company, Gibsonburg, increase of capital stock from $2,400 to $4,200; the Brick Supply company, Cincinnati, capital stock $10,000; the E. L. Herr Bicycle company, Columbus, capital stock $15,000; the United Brethren church at Pleasant Home, Olive township, Meigs county.

Caused by Ramp.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Mr. Charles Miller, undertaker, ex-treasurer of Hamilton county, present president of the Hamilton county board of elections, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $55,000; liabilities not stated. Mr. Miller is reported to have sustained serious losses of money through dealings with ex-Senator Samuel W. Ramp.

On a Lunacy Warrant.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29. — Guy L. Thomas, formerly captain of company K, Third regiment Ohio National Guard at Troy, who was recently arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses, waived examination and was bound over in $200. He was then arrested on a lunacy warrant and taken to Troy.

Wandered In Her Sleep.

FOSTORIA, O., Jan. 29.—Miss May Swathe, a telephone operator, while in a somnambulistic trance, wandered from her home, clad only in her night clothes, to the house of John Herrig, three blocks distant, and lay down upon the porch. When found, several hours later, she was nearly frozen to death.

Minus a Hand.

WEST UNION, O., Jan. 29.—Miss Mary J. Wamsley found a dynamite cartridge on her kitchen floor to which there was a short fuse attached. Thinking it harmless, she lighted the fuse. The cartridge exploded tearing off her left hand. Her face was badly cut. She is disfigured for life.

Found In a Well.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 29.—Oliver Woods mysteriously disappeared and three days later he was found in an abandoned well in his barnyard. He was almost dead from exhaustion but otherwise was uninjured.

Causing Them Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—The numerous electric railroads in northern Ohio are causing the steam roads a great deal of anxiety by taking from them their short haul freight and passengers. Rates will be reduced.

Free Telephones at Defiance.

DEFIANCE, O., Jan. 29.—The Bell Telephone company is putting in instruments free of charge for the purpose of freezing out a local company recently organized here.

District Schools Closed.

MOUNT STERLING, O., Jan. 29.—A number of district schools are closed on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever. An epidemic of mumps is also raging at this place.

He Was Murdered.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 29.—It now develops that Peter Rouen, whose dead body was found in a pool of water in an old stone quarry, was murdered.

Prizefighter Dying.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 29. — Earl Moore, who was knocked out in four rounds by John Jenkins, is dying from the punishment he received.

Fooled With Dynamite.

WEST UNION, O., Jan. 29.—Miss Mary Wamsley had her left hand blown off. She touched a lighted match to the fuse of a dynamite cartridge.

Took a Revolver to School.

GREENSBURG, O., Jan. 29.—Ralph Whitacre, 11, took a revolver to school with him and fatally shot Tude Sowers, 13.

Gored by a Bull.

BOWLING GREEN, O., Jan. 29.—Fred Yates was gored by a bull and his recovery is doubtful.

Vicksburg Military Park.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The house committee on military affairs has decided to recommend the creation of a national military park on the Vicksburg battlefield, and will report to the house the bill introduced by Mr. Catchings.

Annual Dinner Given.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon gave their annual dinner to the president and the cabinet at their residence on K street.

TOO MUCH COMPETITION.

How Johnny Became Disgusted and Gave Up His Career as a Singer.

The old farmer has got a notion into his head that his boy, who usually "led th' singin" at camp meetings, ought to have his voice trained and become one "of them operry singers." The boy, when he found it involved a winter or more in the city, was nothing loath, and one fall day he set out for Cincinnati with a brand new suit of store clothes on his back and money in his purse. Entrance was gained into one of the music colleges, and for months the teachers wrestled with the young man until their patience and nerves were shattered into nothingness. Finally the boy took a tumble to himself, as it were, and one fine day in midwinter he appeared again at the old farmhouse.

"Didn't like it, eh?" said the father deliberately after supper had been eaten in silence. "Waal, Johnny, tell us about your experiences, won't you? What made you come back?"

"Warn't no use in me stayin, father," said the boy. "Thet there place is full of singsters, and there ain't no room for more. But what made me stop wasn't people. It was machines and things. I was goin along one day and looked in a winder and there was a pianer playin for all it was worth, and not a livin soul techin it. A block furder on they was some boxes in a place and some things you stuck in your ears. Then you dropped a nickel in a hole, and the blamed box set up the biggest singin you ever heard. I listened to two or three of 'em, and then I says to myself, 'John, they ain't no use in you tryin to compete with them things. When pianers plays by theirselves and dry goods boxes air made to sing like all kingdom come, they ain't any chance for a country feller to make his livin singin in the old fashioned way. You'd better git back to the plow.' And I got."

This simple tale is respectfully dedicated to the Society For the Suppression of Would Be Singers as a gentle hint.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Encouraging.

Now Patient—Do you think you can help me, doctor?

Doctor—Well, I ought to. I have had experience enough. I have been attending a man with the same disease for the last 20 years.—London Tit-Bits.

Contest Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Elections committee No. 2 heard arguments in the case of Van Horn versus Tarsney, from the First Missouri district.

Mowing Them Down.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Spaniards attacked insurgents at Guanajus and lost 12 men and seven horses and then escaped.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Fair weather, rising temperature; winds becoming steady.

For Indiana—Fair and warmer; southerly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair; light westerly winds, becoming southerly.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Jan. 28.

New York.

Beef—Family, $11 00@12 00; extra mess, $8 00, packed, $9 00@9 50. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 5@5½c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard—Western steam, $6 05. Pork—Old mess, $11 00@11 25, family, $11 00; short clear, $11 75@12 50.

Butter—Western dairy, 11@19c; do creamery, 16@23c; do factory, 13@19c; Elgins, 22c; imitation creamery, 14@20c; state dairy, 13@21½c, creamery, 20@22c. Cheese—State large, 7½@10c; small, 8½@10¾c; part skims, 3½@5c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 16½@17½c; western fresh, 16½@17½c.

Wheat—75½@76c. Corn—39½c. Rye—41@42c. Oats—24¼@25c.

Boston.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XXX, 22@23c; XX and above, 20@21c; X, 18@19c; No. 1, 20@21½c; No. 2, 21½@22c; fine unwashed, 14c; unmerchantable, 15@16c; Ohio combings No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 21½@22c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 23@24c; Ohio delaine, 21@22c; Michigan X and above, 17@17½c; No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 21@22c; fine unwashed, 12c; unmerchantable, 13@13½c; Michigan combings No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 21c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 21@22c; Michigan delaine, 19@20c; Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri Combing, ⅜ blood, 17@18c; do ¼ blood, 18@19c; do braid, 16½@18c; clothing, ⅜ blood, 17½@18c; do ¾ blood, 17½@18c; do coarse, 16@16½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 27@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 80@3 75; mixed cows and bulls, $1 60@3 80; Texans, $2 80@4 00; western, $2 17@3 70.

Hogs—Light, $4 15@4 22½; rough packing and shipping, $4 10@4 20; mixed and butchers', $4 15@4 15; heavy packing and shipping, $4 10@4 15; pigs, $2 75@3 45.

Sheep—Native, $3 50@3 60; western, $3 30@4 00; Texans, $1 00@2 75. Lambs—$4 00@4 60.

Wheat—60¼@60¾c. Corn—29¼@29c. Oats—20⅞@21c. Rye—35c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 30@4 60; fair to good butchers', $3 70@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $1 70@3 30.

Hogs—Heavy, $4 25@4 60; medium, $4 35@4 50; roughs, $3 25@4 25.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $3 20@3 75; common, $1 75@2 10; choice lambs, $2 50@4 50; exports, $3 60@3 80.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.

Hogs—Yorkers, $4 30; roughs, common to good, $2 50@4 15; mediums and heavies, $4 65@4 70; pigs, $4 65@4 75.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 25@2 70; good prime, $2 45@3 10; common, $2 10@2 35; spring lambs, $4 65@4 85. Veal calves, $5 75@5 90.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 71c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Rye—No. 2, 41c.

Lard—$5 65. Bulk meats—$5 37½. Bacon—$6 25.

Hogs—$3 90@4 52½. Cattle—$2 50@4 25. Sheep—$1 50@3 75. Lambs—$3 00@5 00.

Toledo.

Wheat—71c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 20c. Rye—41c. Cloverseed—$4 65.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

IDENTITY OF RAY ELLIOTT STILL REMAINS IN DOUBT.

A Graphic Account of the Marengo, Ia., Kidnaping Case—Of Interest to Marionites Because of the Burkes—Some Dramatic Incidents.

Readers of the STAR are more or less familiar with partial stories of the famous Elliott kidnaping case, in which Mr. and Mrs Tom Burke, of this city, were interested. The boy, Roy Burke, was taken away from the Burkes and identified as Ray Elliott, yet the identity is still in doubt. The following graphic account of the mysterious case is from the Chicago Tribune of Monday, and the whole story of one of the strangest cases of the kind on record:

On the afternoon of May 12, 1893, a little boy was playing on the streets in the town of Marengo, Ia. Neighbors saw him near his home in the early part of the afternoon, but when his parents looked for him about 5 o'clock he was not to be found.

This bald fact is all that is absolutely known concerning the disappearance of Ray Elliott, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott. The parents were poor people, but respected, and as soon as it became known that little Ray had disappeared all the townsfolk were eager to do what they could towards recovering him. A thorough search of the neighborhood was instituted, and when nothing came of this the town fire bell was rung, and the people arranged for a more systematic search.

It had become dark, but, equipped with lanterns, two or three hundred people hunted through the alleys and back streets until long after midnight. No trace, however, was found of the lost boy. Then the distracted parents were in a measure comforted by the assurance of the searchers that Ray must have wandered away from town in childish play, and becoming bewildered had fallen asleep by the side of some country road. Following this idea the next day a search was made of the woods and country lying about the town, and the river was also dragged. All day long parties of searchers wandered about the country, but by nightfall it became apparent the boy was not in that vicinity.

Theory of Kidnaping Advanced.

That he had been kidnaped was naturally the next theory. Then some one remembered that a gypsy outfit which had been encamped near town had left about the same time Ray disappeared. There were a man and woman in this party of nomads, and the man had been in town several times and becoming intoxicated had fallen into the hands of the town constable. In his anger at his arrest he had vowed to get even with the town. Then, too, people who had visited the gypsy camp had heard the woman speak of losing a little child and mourning the loneliness that had come upon her since its death. These stories grew in their travels from mouth to mouth until it was settled in the minds of the good people of Marengo that the abductors of Ray Elliott were in fact the gypsies who had been for a long time visitors in their town.

Money in liberal amounts was at once raised to extend the search throughout the state. Pictures of the lost boy were sent to the officers in all the large cities and a reward was offered for the recovery of the child. The newspapers made the story of the abduction known, and for a time there was such a campaign against the gypsies as was never known before. Every band which had a child of the age of Ray was held under surveillance, and Mr. Elliott made numerous trips to different parts of the state for the purpose of attempting to identify children thus found. None of them, however, proved to be the missing boy. After a time the search was given up and the disappearance of Ray Elliott came to be looked upon as another Charley Ross episode.

Clew to the Missing Boy.

Friday, July 6, 1894, almost fourteen months after the sorrowful occurrence at Marengo, in a picturesque spot known as Cedar River Park, near Waterloo, a Chautauqua Assembly had just been closed. People from the city and visitors were yet camping at the park and among them was the family of F. C. Hepler, a hackman living in Waterloo.

On that day, according to Mrs. Hepler's story, she was at their tent in the park when her husband drove up with a strange woman accompanied by a little boy. They entered the tent and the woman told Mrs. Hepler that her husband had talked of adopting the boy, as they had lost a little one only a short time before. The two women stepped outside the tent and the visitor told her that the child's parents had parted and the father had married again. He did not wish his second wife to know that he had ever been married before and so desired to give the child away. Mrs. Hepler finally agreed to keep the child until the woman came again, which she assured her would be in a week's time, and then they would decide in regard to adopting him. The woman seemed to be in a great hurry to get away and started without leaving any of the child's clothes except those he had on. Mrs. Hepler spoke to her about this and she took some clothes out of a valise and left them. The boy accepted the changed conditions philosophically and manifested none of the objections that one would expect from a lad 4 years of age on being left with a stranger. He was a bright lad and soon Mr. and Mrs. Hepler became greatly attached to him.

He Had Many Mammas.

A week passed and the woman who had promised to return did not do so. Then Mr. and Mrs. Hepler, who, by the way, had at one time lived near Marengo, remembered the disappearance of Ray Elliott, and began to suspect that possibly the boy that had come to them might be the long-lost child. The Waterloo officers were notified of their suspicions and began to investigate the case.

The lad said that his name was Roy Burke, that he remembered being in Canada and also in Marion, O. He said he had had "a good many mammas," and that at one time he was taken in a covered wagon by some folks who had "lots of horses and ponies." He didn't seem to remember being in Marengo, however, but the resemblance which he bore to the picture of the missing Ray Elliott was so strong that the officers had a photograph taken and sent to Mr. Elliott.

As soon as the parents saw the picture they concluded that their missing boy had been discovered, and Mr. Elliott, accompanied by the Rev. W. B. Phelps, Presbyterian clergyman at Marengo, started for Waterloo. They reached there at 2 o'clock in the morning and were taken to the residence of Mr. Hepler at once. As soon as he saw the boy Mr. Elliott said he was satisfied it was their Ray.

He asked him about some of the childish games Ray used to take part in, and asked if he remembered at Christmas time Santa Claus used to give him candy through the stovepipe hole in the chimney. The little fellow seemed to remember this incident, and both the father and Mr Phelps were so certain he was in fact Ray Elliott that they proposed to take him to Marengo with them and let Mrs. Elliott see him, satisfied that the eyes of the mother could tell unquestionably the identity of the boy. This arrangement was agreed to and the happy party started for home. They went to Vinton and there took team for Marengo, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

Their coming had been made known by wire and the mayor of Marengo furnished a conveyance so that the anxious mother could meet them on the road. She met them several miles outside the town, and as Mr. Elliott saw his wife approaching he placed the boy on the ground by the side of the road. The mother alighted and approached the boy. He looked at her wonderingly for an instant and then ran towards her. As she clasped him in her arms, she exclaimed amid sobs and as the tears of joy flowed down her cheeks: "My boy Ray! My boy! O! where have you been?"

Finds His "Real Mamma."

The little fellow seemed bewildered at first, but finally, throwing his arms around Mrs. Elliott's neck, he cried out: "You are my real mamma, ain't you?"

The ride to Marengo was a happy one. Mrs. Elliott held the boy closely in her arms, covering his face with kisses and caressing him with all the tenderness of a mother, while the father and the preacher looked on and enjoyed the scene.

That was a gala night at Marengo. Everybody felt like rejoicing with the Elliotts now that the lost was found. In the public park, just over the way from the humble home of the now happy family, a big bonfire was soon kindled and the people came in crowds to look on the child and hear the story. The Rev. Mr. Phelps told in eloquent but simple language of their trip to Waterloo and the finding of the child at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hepler. The crowd listened and mingled their voices in cheers over the happy outcome. Other speakers followed each one expressing the thankfulness that was in the hearts of all. Then there were prayers of thanksgiving, and finally, with hearty congratulations for the parents and little Ray, the meeting ended. Later on, when the little boy, tired out with the strange scenes of the day in which he had taken such a prominent part, was prepared for bed, he knelt down and in childish tones repeated the Lord's prayer, and then added the prayer Mrs. Elliott had taught him: "God bless papa and mamma and Roy and little Ray." Roy was the name of another son of Mr and Mrs. Elliott.

As days passed on he gave evidences of remembering people who were accustomed to come to the Elliotts before he was taken away. One day he was shown some of the clothing belonging to a little brother who died only a few weeks before Ray disappeared. He at first did not remember them, and on being told that they had belonged to his brother Arthur he said: "Little Arthur is in the coffin."

This and other evidences of an awakening of his childish memory of things that had happened before he went away removed all doubts from the minds of the parents and the people of Marengo that he was in truth the missing Ray Elliott.

Another Claimant Appears.

At this time, while Marengo was the scene of such rejoicing over the happiness which had come to the Elliott home, a mysterious story began to be whispered at Waterloo. Another claimant for the child appeared.

A day or two after the boy had been taken to Marengo a young man living at Laporte City, Blackhawk county, named Reuben Good, came to Waterloo and stated that the child belonged to his sister, Mrs. Tom Burke, of Marion, Ohio; that the child had been born on the Muscatine county poor farm and was adopted by his mother, Mrs. David Lucas, who had later [illegible] his sister and [illegible] taken it away from [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] had [illegible] and had brought it to Waterloo and left it with the Heplers.

Soon afterwards Mrs. Lucas appeared on the scene. She lived at Independence, but had resided in Waterloo in 1892, at which time she had a little boy with her, and she stated that the boy she left with the Heplers at their tent in Cedar River Park was the same boy who lived with her while she was in Waterloo.

Her story was long and circumstantial and seemed to be well sustained. She had been married three times. Her first husband was J. W. Good, from whom she was divorced; then married S. B. Lines. A divorce court set her free again, and her third husband was D. H. Lucas. After being divorced from her second husband she was for a time employed as a matron of the insane department of the Muscatine county poor farm. During the summer of 1886 she said that an unfortunate young woman was brought to the poor farm and on July 31, 1886, a son was born to her. Mrs. Lucas, or Lines, as she was then called, offered to adopt the babe and the mother willingly gave her consent. The boy was known as Louis Leroy Meskeil, and in support of her claims that she had legally adopted him, Mrs. Lucas produced a copy of the deed of adoption from the records of Muscatine county.

Question of Identity.

The story, and the papers with which she sought to back it up, at once raised a question in the minds of the people of Waterloo in regard to the identity of the boy. Many remembered the boy who lived with Mrs. Lucas while she lived there in 1892, and remembered the resemblance of the boy who had been identified as the lost Ray Elliott. A local photographer was found who produced a picture of the Lucas child, and the resemblance became at once apparent.

Soon afterwards the Burkes were heard from. Thomas Burke resided in Marion, O. He was a saloonkeeper and his wife was formerly Bertha Good, a daughter of Mrs. Lucas, while she was the wife of J. W. Good. Mrs. Burke's story was as circumstantial as her mother's.

She said Nov. 20, 1892, she went from Clinton, Ia., where she resided, to Waterloo to visit her mother. Mrs. Lucas had the child then and Mrs. Burke asked her to give it to her, saying her husband was a railroad man and was away from home a good part of the time and the boy would be company for her. This Mrs. Lucas consented to do, but did not give her any papers of adoption. She claimed, however, that her mother gave her the adoption papers that were made out at Muscatine when she first gained possession of the boy. Mrs. Burke substantiated Mrs. Lucas' statement in regard to the parentage of the child, and said she was with her mother at the poor farm in Muscatine when the child was born.

From Clinton Mrs. Burke said she and her husband moved to Marion, O., March 21, 1893, taking the child with them. She claimed they had continuous possession of the child until the summer of 1894, when Mrs. Lucas, who was then living in Independence, Ia., asked her to come and visit her. She also asked that she bring the boy with her, promising that she would not attempt to take him away, although there had been no deed of adoption made out to the Burkes.

Mrs Burke came to Independence and it was not long before she and her mother quarreled over religious matters, as she claimed, and Mrs. Lucas took the child away. That was the time when she took him to Waterloo and left him with the Heplers. Mrs. Burke remained at Independence a short time and then returned to Marion, O. She was bitter against her mother for taking the child away, and claimed that Mrs. Lucas had abused the child when he lived with her.

Thomas Burke Claims the Boy.

Thomas Burke soon came out to Waterloo. He said that the child was theirs, and that he proposed to have it if there was any "law in the land." After remaining at Waterloo for several days he went to Marengo for the purpose, as he expressed it, of telling the people that the boy was not Ray Elliott, and taking him home to Marion, O. He, however, chose exactly the wrong time to attempt to carry out such a plan.

The people of Marengo were satisfied the boy was the lost Ray Elliott, and they were also certain that the lad had been abducted. Rumors of the claims of the Burkes and Mrs Lucas had reached their ears and they were in no mood to parley with either of these individuals or listen to their stories. Accordingly no sooner had Burke reached Marengo and announced who he was, and his object in coming, than he was arrested and placed in jail on a charge of having abducted Ray Elliott. He was arrested Aug. 9, 1894, and the day after Mrs. Lucas was arrested at Independence on the charge of complicity in the crime.

The trial of Thomas Burke began Aug. [illegible] before J. M. Richardson, a justice of the peace at Marengo. The trial continued for forty days, and was most remarkable in many ways. Every man, woman and child in Marengo seemed to be interested in the outcome, and, for that matter, nearly the entire population of Iowa county were active in their championship of the Elliotts in the controversy.

Court Attempts to Establish Identity.

In the trial of the case before the [illegible] the identity of the boy was the question that was given most attention and there was but little developed toward connecting Burke with the [illegible] abduction. There was a long [illegible] array of lawyers on each side and they fought the case step by step. At times the attorneys became so wrought up that this statement deserves to be taken in a literal sense.

One afternoon when the counsel on both sides had become unusually "riled" one of the counsel for the prosecution exclaimed in a dramatic manner: "As long as the stars shine, the grass grows, or water runs down hill no one will be permitted to take Ray Elliott from Marengo." The people applauded, and then one of the attorneys for the defense arose and said in his most impressive manner: "Thirty years ago I shouldered a musket to help quell just such a spirit of disregard for law."

Thomas D. Burke Found Guilty.

The result of the preliminary examination was that on September 29 Justice Richardson rendered his decision, holding that the child in controversy was in fact the son of George Elliott, and that the crime of abduction had been committed, of which there was sufficient reason for believing the defendant, Thomas D. Burke, was guilty. He was accordingly bound over to the grand jury.

Thus matters rested until the meeting of the grand jury in October, when the case was referred to it. After an investigation it failed to find an indictment against Burke, thus releasing him from the charge of abduction. Then the litigation took another turn, and on October 26 Mrs. Burke began habeas corpus proceedings for the recovery of the child from the Elliotts.

In the meantime Mrs. Lucas had executed papers of adoption, giving the child to Mrs. Burke. These papers were executed at Marengo September 3, 1894, but were held by Judge Wade, before whom proceedings were commenced, to be illegal, not being acknowledged as required by law. The petition was accordingly dismissed. Another petition was filed and again dismissed, but finally the matter came up for hearing on habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Wade. On this trial the defendant, George Elliott, introduced a mass of testimony, including affidavits and oral testimony, to show that the character of both Mr. and Mrs. Burke was not of the best. She indignantly denied on the witness stand that she had been arrested on a serious charge, but the records of the justice court at Laporte City show she had been charged with an offense and arrested at Clinton.

It was also brought out that she had been married in Adams county to a man who subsequently obtained a divorce from her. She claimed she was married to Burke in Chicago, where she had been at work in a restaurant. This marriage, she said, took place in 1892, but the records in that city failed to show any license was issued for the marriage of any such parties at the time claimed by her.

Custody Given to the Elliotts.

After a long hearing, in which the case was carefully investigated, Judge Wade, March 29, 1895, rendered a decree giving the custody of the child to the Elliotts, and discharging the writ of habeas corpus.

In the meantime Mrs. Burke was indicted for perjury in her testimony in regard to her previous history. This case has been transferred to the courts of Linn county on change of venue, and is soon to be heard there. As the custody of the child has been given to the Elliotts, and as the litigation thus far has cost Iowa county a large sum, a petition has been presented to the county attorney of Linn county asking him to dismiss the case against Mrs. Burke.

As to whether the child now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott is in fact Ray Elliott, their son, or is, as Mrs. Lucas claims, the offspring of the unfortunate girl who gave birth to a child at the poor farm in Muscatine, the long-continued litigation has failed definitely to settle. In his decision Judge Wade said:

"I am fully convinced from the evidence that the defendant (George Elliott) and his wife honestly believe this child to be their son, and there is no doubt that he now believes them to be his parents, he has become attached to the other children, and, so far as the evidence shows, is well treated and cared for. Now I am asked to take this child and, by a finding of this court, declare him to be the illegitimate son of a woman of bad repute, born in the Muscatine county poorhouse, and heartlessly abandoned in his infancy by his mother to the care and keeping of persons of bad reputation and character.

"As between the conflicting claims of the person who claims to be the mother and the person who claims no relationship whatever, I should have to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the child was not Ray Elliott before so holding. The great weight of the evidence before the court seems to be in favor of the child Ray Elliott, but as the case has to be disposed of upon the other ground, I will not enter upon a discussion of this complicated phase of the case."

The judge accordingly awarded the custody of the child to the Elliotts.

Child Is Well Cared For.

As to statements that have been made in certain papers recently that the Elliotts are not giving the boy the care he should receive the people of Marengo deny them emphatically.

Mr. H. S. Fairall, editor of the Marengo Republican, says of the boy: "He is a bright, well-cared for, well-dressed boy, attending school regularly, and all stories to the contrary are untrue. The people here simply smile at the exaggerated stories in certain of the Chicago papers."

Mr. P. M. Rowland, a prominent citizen of Marengo, speaking of these stories, said: "As a matter of fact the boy is as well clothed or better than the average boy. He attends both the public and Sunday schools regularly, and appears to be as neatly dressed and cleanly as any boy. While the Elliotts are poor, they are honest and decent people and entitled to fair treatment in the public press."

NOAH'S CURSE OF HAM

POOR AFRICA FEELS IT EVEN AFTER THE CENTURIES.

The Partition of the "Dark Continent" by the Powers of Europe—But Twenty-two Million Square Miles Not Appropriated. What Each Nation Claims.

The continent of Africa has been carved out by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Italy.

The area claimed by each of these is as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Besides these large possessions Belgium owns the Kongo state, with a population of [illegible] and an area of [illegible] square miles. Turkey claims, but England practically owns, everything in Egypt and Tripoli—population 7,980,000 and area [illegible]. Liberia is a black republic, with an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 1,060,000. Swaziland, under the protection of the Boers, includes an area of 6,250 square miles and 60,000 people under a tribal monarchy. The Boer state, the South African Republic, has a population bordering on 1,000,000 and an area of 112,700 miles, within which lie some of the richest mines on the continent. There remains unappropriated a total estimated at 22,000,000 square miles.

Great Britain has been openly anxious to extend her protectorate by intrigue, stealth or filibustering, but if France, Italy and Germany shall combine to preserve the balance of power in Africa further aggression on her part will be checked effectually. Numbers, it is true, are in her favor. Population to the square mile is 16 for British Africa against 8 for French, 7 for German and 10 for Italian Africa. Fleets, however, and diplomatic menace will be convincing against a disparity of colonizers and natives whose fidelity cannot always be relied upon. The other partitioning powers are likely to profit by the Venezuelan contention and have no boundary lines for future Schomburgks to readjust or British premiers to refuse to arbitrate.—Chicago Times-Herald.

TO COLONIZE ARMENIANS.

New Mexico Capitalist Offers the Oppressed People 500,000 Acres of Land.

Amado Chaves, territorial superintendent of public instruction for New Mexico, has addressed a letter to Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the Chicago executive committee to aid the Armenians, thanking him for his suggestion of colonizing these people in New Mexico and offering to supply the necessary land free of cost. Mr. Chaves considers Mr. Cragin's idea the happiest solution of the Armenian problem that has yet been advanced. He has looked into the character of the Armenians and regards them as a very desirable class of settlers.

In West Valencia county, along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, Mr. Chaves has extended landed interests, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the Chicago Armenian association, free of cost, all the land it may desire to colonize up to 500,000 acres. Or if the committee deems best to locate the colonists on public lands Mr. Chaves offers his services to enable the people to secure such locations.—Washington Post.

Married Almost Seventy-seven Years.

Wayne county, Ind., probably possesses one of the most remarkable old couples in the state, or the country for that matter. They reside on a farm in the northwestern part and are John and Martha Cates. The former is 95 and the latter 98 years of age, and they have been married almost 77 years.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Matthew Arnold on Salisbury.

"Lord Salisbury is a dangerous man. I know of no one, indeed, more likely to provoke shocks and collisions than men like Salisbury."—York Gazette.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:

"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused a heart palpitation that [illegible] I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for my nervousness [illegible]"

[illegible]

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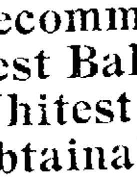

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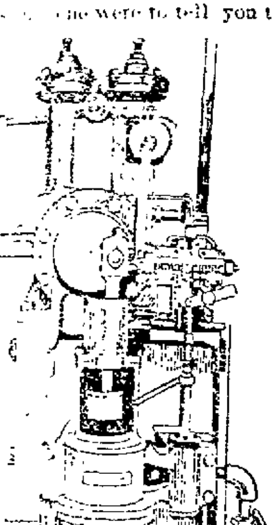
LITTLE IS KNOWN.

an a Score of Great Warehouses
a York For Preserving Meats and
stored In Frigerific Atmosphere
ee Than a Year.

Correspondence.]
Jan. 27.—When you or-
ken or turkey or delicious
in hotels or restaurants,
smack your lips with an-
the feast and consider your-
connoisseur of good liv-
would you enjoy your
march and would you
much of a bon vivant
examine the subject of
ughly.
that dainty, crisp mor-
wned young pig in your
one were to tell you that



STORAGE MACHINE.

hanging for over a year in
warehouse, do you think
swallow it, or if the tender
that spring chicken should
be from a fowl killed in the
you imagine it would
so much of a delicacy? You
these days what you are eat-
you belong to that fortunate
who can run out in their
kill and dress their own
fowls and cook them in
kitchens.
of cold storage is a vast
feature of metropolitan
life. New York boasts two
cold storage warehouses,
shippers and dealers, wholesale
store the quantities of beef,
poultry, eggs, vegetables and
regale, solace and sustain
politan stomach. There is, by
nothing too good for that same
The markets of the west and
their choicest products to
the city of well fed men and

of the cold storage warehouses
to the use of ice, natural or
as the case may be, and of salt
purposes. Others have
newer method of using salt
ammonia. The ammonia cools
and the cold air is pumped by
into the various rooms of the
uses. In one large warehouse,
the ferries and quays, there
of pipe running from the
all quarters of the great
This warehouse, which is
five stories in height and has
75 carloads of freight.
of the coldest days of the re-
snap, when the thermometer
only 3 degrees above zero,
believing in the eternal fit-
things, visited a cold storage
While at first glance this
foolhardy, let me say that
to prudent to visit such a
bitterly cold day than to go
summer, when the sudden
temperature might produce
As a matter of fact, it was
warmer in many of the ware-
doors than outside. The aver-
ture of the rooms devoted to
meats, game and poultry
to 16 degrees above zero,
in the rooms set apart for
vegetables ranges from 32 to
the immense stores de-
these warehouses may be
statement that in one
saw 1,000 barrels of ap-
told that there were alto-
warehouse 10,000 barrels
One room was piled
saddles of venison, there
the collection. In another
chickens waiting the
But the most fascinat-
of all the sights
was a row of beauti-
pigs, stored before
1895 and to be kept un-
of 1896. There is one
in New York who
pig next December.
cold storage are one-
per month. Cheap
but when a dealer
of pounds of stuff to
warehouse it may read-
a bill he will have in a
storage is only for six
and vegetables. The cold
do not examine goods
not being able to
condition, they are not
damage to perishable
quality being thus
are stored at the
dealer, on consign-
warehouse, receives
barrels, boxes,
tubs or other
many fish, ribs,
loins or sheep, as
of course privi-
amount of this
may wish on the
warehouses on a
For illustra-

tion, suppose a poultry dealer wishes to buy 10,000 fowls and has not the money wherewith to secure them. He borrows that money at 6 per cent interest from a cold storage warehouse, or rather the storage firm buy the poultry for him and store it in their warehouse, giving him the privilege of taking out as many as he likes from time to time on the payment of cash at the rate of one-third cent per pound per month plus the interest on the money advanced for the original purchase. Thus the cold storage people become, as it were, brokers of food stuffs and make a handsome profit in this way.

The juices and steam from the imprisoned meats in a cold storage warehouse form a frost on the pipes used to convey the cold air to the refrigerators. This frost takes on all sorts of fantastic and pretty effects, so that the pipes are really quite attractive at times. Barrels of this frosty substance are daily removed. It looks exactly like ice, but when you lift pieces of it you find them as light as thistle down.

The consignors of stuff to the cold storage warehouses are, as a rule, the market dealers, who in old days lost thousands of dollars on unsalable goods. Now all they have to do is to pop left over stuff into cold storage and try it again. Meanwhile the gormand rubs his hands over his delicacies, not knowing he is eating meats possibly a year old. "What of that?" asked one to whom the writer was expressing her disgust. "Think of the mastodons frozen in Siberia which the dogs unearthed and ate! It doesn't hurt them a little bit."

Yet to some it may not be an agreeable thing to fancy you may be eating stuff which has been in cold storage over a year.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

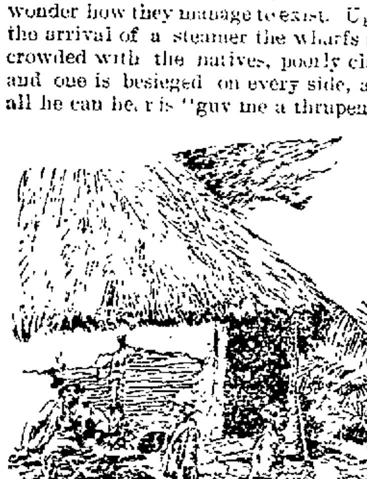
JAMAICA.

Characteristics of the People—Its Exports and Imports.

[Special Correspondence.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 20.—The tourist upon arriving at Kingston does not form a very favorable impression of Jamaica. There is no disputing the fact that the city has been in a very poor condition for years. The sewers are above ground and in the center or at the side of the streets. The sidewalks are miserable, to say the least, and it is far preferable to walk in the middle of the streets, jump the sewers and dodge the cabmen, who have no regard for pedestrians, than to keep on the uneven sidewalks. This, however, will be remedied to a certain extent, as the city fathers have had the fact pounded into them that the city is in a most wretched condition, a disgrace to the island. An underground sewerage system is now being put in. They have an excellent water system, and every house owner is compelled to place the water in each house for the tenants, and no restrictions are placed upon the amount of water to be used. This has greatly added to the healthfulness of the city. Gas and electric lights are also in use.

The longer one remains in Kingston the less favorable impression he has of the island. The city is overcrowded with a poor, ignorant class, and it is a wonder how they manage to exist. Upon the arrival of a steamer the wharfs are crowded with the natives, poorly clad, and one is besieged on every side, and all he can hear is "guv me a thrupence, sah," or you are asked to buy fruit or cigars. To one who has visited the tropics for the first time it is an interesting sight. More women than men are employed in coaling steamers, carrying large baskets of coal on their heads much easier than we could carry it with our hands. Their habits and mode of living are somewhat similar to the negroes' in our southern states. The merest excuse of a hut is sufficient for them to live in, and their daily food consists of salt meat, corn bread, green bananas and yams. It is next to impossible to get them to move quickly unless there is a reward in sight. In many respects they are like children. They must first be taught and are willing to please so long as you do not try to force them. The majority will not work on Saturday or Sunday, and no matter how important the work may be they prefer to lose their day's wages in order to be out on the street and go to the market. They are happy and contented if they have but one meal a day, and don't seem to mind it very much if they miss that, and never bother themselves about the morrow. If they were an industrious class, it would not be necessary to import from the United States about $260,000 worth of corn annually, $158,000 worth of pork and beef, $156,000 worth of butter and $740,000 worth of flour. The total imports for the fiscal year ending March, 1894, were $1,852,545, more than one-half the total imports from all other countries combined. The principal exports from the island are fruit and logwood, and the United States gets nearly the whole of them. A large amount of coffee and sugar is also exported, the most of it going to the United States.



A NEGRO HUT.

WILSON.

Must Hear Both Sides.

Baron Anderson once released from his duties a juror who stated that he was deaf with one ear. "You may leave the box," said his lordship, "since it is necessary you should hear both sides."

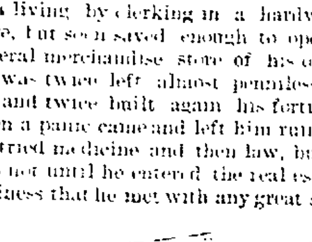
A BUSINESS WOMAN.

MISS HELEN CULVER IS ENTERPRISING AND CHARITABLE.

The Romantic Story of How She Helped Charles J. Hull to Amass a Fortune and Then Inherited His Riches—Her Donation to Chicago University.

A woman who can give away $1,000,000 and do it with the calm assurance that she will still be certain of a new bonnet next Easter is an interesting person. Miss Helen Culver of Chicago is such a woman. It was to the Chicago university that she recently made this generous gift, and she has about $5,000,000 left to keep the wolf from the door.

The story of how Miss Culver came to be so rich is rather a romantic one. The big fortune of which she is now sole mistress was willed to her all in a lump by her cousin, Charles J. Hull, who died about seven years ago. When Mr. Hull first went to Chicago he earned a living by clerking in a hardware store, but soon saved enough to open a general merchandise store of his own. He was twice left almost penniless by fire and twice built again his fortune. Then a panic came and left him ruined. He tried medicine and then law, but it was not until he entered the real estate business that he met with any great success. With the money he made as a lawyer he purchased property on the West Side in Chicago, and the rise in values made him more than a millionaire.



MISS HELEN CULVER'S OFFICE.

Much of his success was due to the efforts of the keen witted woman who kept his books and took charge of his office. This was Miss Culver. When Mr. Hull's wife died, she expressed a wish that Miss Culver, whom she had known from childhood, should take charge of her growing children. So Miss Culver became housekeeper as well as bookkeeper and for nearly 30 years devoted all her time and energy to Mr. Hull, his family and his fortune. Both children eventually died, but the fortune kept on increasing.

Mr. Hull was a man who had practical ideas on philanthropy. For years he kept a cellar full of coal that poor people were welcome to help themselves to. He built small, comfortable cottages and sold them to workingmen on easy terms. He spent much of his time and a great deal of money in looking out for the needy. Some of his ideas were rather eccentric, but the goodness of his heart was never in doubt.

In the course of time the business of looking after the vast estate was gradually assumed almost entirely by Miss Culver. The property consisted largely of tenement houses on the West Side in Chicago and of houses in other cities.

Miss Culver looked after the rents, the repairs and a thousand and one details. She was also interested in Mr. Hull's philanthropic work and knew his plans thoroughly. Eight years before he died Mr. Hull made a will leaving all his property to Miss Culver.

When the will was read, there were four disappointed nephews. An attempt was made to break the will, but it failed, and so Miss Culver, who had begun as a housekeeper, inherited the millions. For years she lived very quietly, going down to her dingy real estate office as regularly as any of her clerks and transacting business that many men would be incapable of conducting.

The office in which this millionaire business woman spends so much of her time gives an idea of the practical way in which she lives and works. It is on the second floor of a three story building on a busy street. There she occupies three rooms. The office furniture is severely plain. Miss Culver does not go in for mahogany desks, Turkish rugs, silver inkstands, fancy penwipers and leather covered sofas.

There is not even a roll top desk. She uses a plain, convenient desk, with a box of pigeonholes on either side. There are three straight backed chairs and a row of lawbooks on a shelf above the fireplace. An old fashioned clock is the only wall decoration.

Miss Culver herself is of medium height, plump and rather matronly looking. Her hair is white, for she is now nearly 60 years of age, but, except for her hair, does not look it by 20 years. There is nothing about her that suggests the cranky old maid. In fact, she is not at all cranky. She spends five or six hours a day in her office, and the rest of her time is taken up with the various mission work and other philanthropic schemes which she is interested in.

She is practically unknown to the swell society people of Chicago. At her comfortable but unpretentious home in a quiet quarter of the West Side no social functions are ever given. She has many friends, however, who are doing the same work among the poor that she is, and her time is fully occupied.

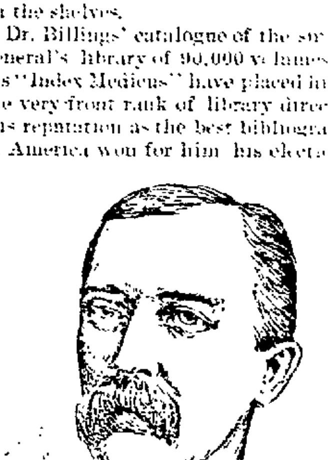
Miss Culver's $1,000,000 gift is to be used in founding a school of biology. Its generous proportions will allow of extended research into the science of [illegible] state [illegible] where the [illegible] germ life can [illegible]

DR. BILLINGS, CHIEF LIBRARIAN.

The Veteran Who Will Manage the Consolidated Lenox, Astor and Tilden Libraries.

Dr. John S. Billings has been chosen superintendent in chief of the greatest library in the new world. It is in reality three great libraries—the Astor, the Lenox and the Tilden, founded respectively by John Jacob Astor, James Lenox and Samuel J. Tilden of New York city. The consolidated libraries and the property that passes with them are valued at about $8,000,000, and when the doors are thrown open to the public nearly 400,000 volumes will be on the shelves.

Dr. Billings' catalogue of the surgeon general's library of 90,000 volumes and his "Index Medicus" have placed him in the very front rank of library directors. His reputation as the best bibliographer in America won for him his election to the American Academy of Sciences, and he is also considered one of the foremost authorities on hospital construction. Dr. Billings is a native of Switzerland county, Ind., and is in his fifty-eighth year. He was graduated from Miami university in 1857 and from the Ohio Medical college in 1860 and was beginning to build up a practice as a physician in Cincinnati when the civil war opened. Dr. Billings was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States army and was in charge of hospitals in Washington and West Philadelphia until 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac.



DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS.

He was under Meade and Sykes at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and in the spring of 1864 became medical inspector of the Army of the Potomac. In December of the same year he was ordered to the surgeon general's office and remained there for many years preparing his famous "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office," a work in ten volumes, containing the bibliography of every medical subject in the office.

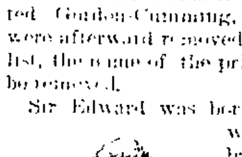
In 1876 he was made full surgeon, with the rank of major, and in 1879 and 1880 was vice president of the national board of health. He has been medical adviser to Johns Hopkins hospital and has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh. About a year ago he resigned from the army and became director of the department of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, BARRISTER.

Successful Career of the Briton Who Says England Should Arbitrate In Venezuela.

Sir Edward Clarke, one of the ablest lawyers in all England and solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's administration from 1886 to 1892, recently declared that if war with the United States resulted as the outcome of Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate her claims within the Shomburgk line in Venezuela Great Britain would not be in the right. England, he said, should arbitrate these claims as well as those outside the line. Sir Edward's daring statement has attracted considerable attention and is entirely characteristic. He has never minced his words no matter who was hit, and during the Sir William Gordon-Cumming baccarat case he handled without gloves the Prince of Wales' connection with the scandal, even going so far as to suggest that if the jury acquitted Gordon-Cumming, and his name were afterward removed from the army list, the name of the prince should also be removed.

Sir Edward was born in 1841 and was called to the bar in 1864 at Lincoln's Inn. In 1880 he was created a queen's counsel, and two years later was elected bencher of his inn. He was soon famous as a barrister, and for about 15 years has represented Plymouth in parliament. He is a Conservative, and his legal talent caused Lord Salisbury to name him as solicitor general in 1886. His first great professional success was in the Penge mystery, and he has since been connected with some of the most conspicuous criminal and civil cases—cases that have attracted worldwide attention.



SIR EDWARD CLARKE.

At the first trial of Oscar Wilde Sir Edward was counsel for the defense and procured a disagreement of the jury, but was unable to duplicate the feat at the second trial. He is a man of the people and is the first of his family to bear a title.

Perfumery by the Acre.

One third of an acre grows 30,000 jasmine plants, yielding 2,000 pounds of flowers. Half an acre set with 3,000 rose plants bears 2,000 pounds of petals, weighing from [illegible] pounds of [illegible]. An acre and a quarter will yield 2,500 pounds of violet flowers.

LOOKING FAR AHEAD.

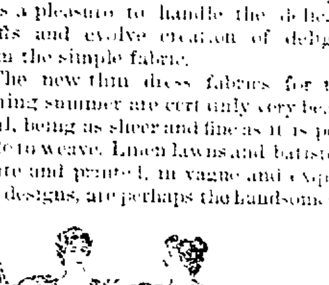
A PEEP AT THE DRESS FABRICS FOR NEXT SUMMER.

Linen Lawns and Batistes Are Attractive, but There Are Also Handsome Cotton Goods—Rich Evening and Reception Dresses—Henriette Rousseau's Gossip.

[Copyright, 1896, by American Press Association.]

Just now two features in women's attire claim attention. One is the evening dresses, as from now on until Lent something is going on every evening that demands special dressing. The other is the advent of the summer fabrics. They are always purchased as early as possible, so that they can be made up during Lent. Few ladies have their wash dresses made out of the house, and during the lull in social life they can personally superintend the designing and fitting of their own gowns, even though they do not help in the making. Many of the veriest butterflies do help in the labor of fashioning those dainty gowns that are so enchanting during the summer days. It is a pleasure to handle the delicate stuffs and evolve creations of delight from the simple fabric.

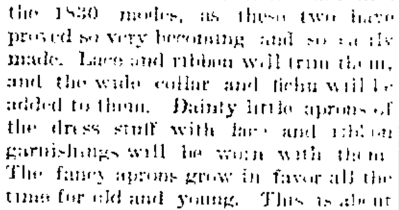
The new thin dress fabrics for the coming summer are certainly very beautiful, being as sheer and fine as it is possible to weave. Linen lawns and batistes, white and printed, in vague and exquisite designs, are perhaps the handsomest, but there are cotton fabrics quite as sheer and printed in nearly the same designs. There are many very soft and pleasing ginghams in faint tints and colors, with and without satin stripes. The organdies are particularly pretty, the figuring on them being highly artistic. These are the thin goods. There are ducks, galatea cloths and a sort of stuff looking somewhat like scrim, but not so harsh as that weave. This is worked in cross stitch, Bulgarian patterns and colors. This work is to be applied sparingly for yokes, belts, cuffs, etc., but it is very effective when well done. It has the merit of laundering well. The percales and cotton challies are prettier and if possible of better quality than heretofore. There are much indigo blue and madder red used in the dyes of all these cotton fabrics, which every woman will appreciate. There never have been any other better colors for goods that required many washings. Naturally the figures are small and the groundwork either white or some faint tint. The aniline dyes have heretofore been rather raw and crude, but now they appear in very pleasing tints, and, better than all, the colors are absolutely fast. The prices of the finest and sheerest of these linens and batistes are rather high just now, but in the course of a few weeks the choice will be wider and the goods cheaper. A fine zephyr or madras gingham will cost 25 cents a yard now. Percales and challies and kindred weaves cost from 10 to 20 cents per yard and the other light cotton stuffs in proportion. None of the cotton fabrics costs over 20 cents. The linen lawns cost as high as $1 in the very sheerest qualities, but these are very wide, and eight to ten yards will make a full dress.



BALL AND DINNER GOWNS.

As nearly as can be told now the styles for making these thin dresses will follow the Marie Antoinette and also the 1830 modes, as these two have proved so very becoming and so easily made. Lace and ribbon will trim them, and the wide collar and fichu will be added to them. Dainty little aprons of the dress stuff with lace and ribbon garnishings will be worn with them. The fancy aprons grow in favor all the time for old and young. This is about all that one can say about the summer goods just now, unless it be to mention the exquisite effect wrought by the printed Persian patterns on the sheer lawns. Nothing could be more softly beautiful. The batiste is so fine and sheer and the colorings so delicate and so cleverly mingled that it looks like shadows thrown against a wall of mist.

Let us now speak of the gowns for the various social requirements of the hour—dinner and reception gowns. Nearly all gowns made for one function may do, and generally do, duty for both. Nearly all evening gowns, for whatever need, are cut out in the neck more or less, according to the taste of the wearer. There are few, however, cut so low as to call forth invidious remark, though those gowns which are cut so as to drop off from the shoulders and held up by a strap are not as great in favor as one might think. [illegible] effort to display the shoulders is so [illegible] that it is some way [illegible] future [illegible] done.



EVENING GOWNS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

With the [illegible] mentioned above are [illegible] that with [illegible] of materials used in the full dress gowns is very great. There was a dinner dress for a young married lady of pearl gray swanskin silk of the richest quality. Around the bottom of the skirt there was an embroidery of moss green silk and fine silver braid. At each side there was an inset breadth of pompadour striped peau de soie, with green and pink as the colors. The corsage was of the stripe laid double breasted, with fancy silver buttons. Inside this was a fichu of pink chiffon. A square collar was of the gray embroidered to match the skirt, and three loops of pompadour ribbon were set under the collar, reaching out over the shoulder. The silver puffed sleeves had Louis XVI cuffs at the elbow.

For a young girl there was a pretty gown that did duty for both dinner and dance. The skirt was of cream silk muslin striped alternately with faint pink and French gray. This skirt was made plain over a white taffeta lining. Down the left side of the skirt there was a width of double edged black chantilly lace stitched down flat. Three fancy butterflies made of tinsel over lace were set on the panel. The sleeves were of the silk and with larger butterflies upon them. Another was put on the blouse front, which was made of figured taffeta. The wide belt was of wire gauze striped ribbon with a butterfly in the back.

For an aristocratic old lady whose social position is an enviable one there was a deep heliotrope velvet gown with ample skirt. This had set pieces of rich point lace put on flat and studded with a few round jet beads. The diamond cut lace were set along the front seams. The corsage was pointed and cut pompadour at the neck. All around the square was a collar with deep tabs of the same lace, a piece crossed the front, and more formed ruffles to the three quarter sleeves. These were loose puffs, with an inset of pale lilac faille, on which were set three handsome nacre buttons. A band of velvet around the neck helped to hide any telltale wrinkles.

There was another evening gown which was very handsome. It was of heavy brocade in an all over design of light brown with pale pink roses and foliage. The skirt was laid in plaits, one fold forming over each seam. The corsage was pointed deeply and trimmed with ecru lace across the upper part of the bust and at the end of the short double puffed sleeves. Three crush roses were fastened in the corsage. The back of the skirt was laid in one double box plait.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Girls of Today Want to Learn How to Achieve Success.

It is not social success, either, they are after, which was the only sort opinion of the old fashioned style allowed them to aspire to, but just plain, honest financial success, and may they every one get it. Librarians report a change in the character of books most called for by girl readers. They have turned their backs square on the puling, sentimental novel that girls used to weep and grow morbid over a few years ago. Now they ask for books that show how young women may earn their own living, amass fortunes and be successful in the professions and industrial trades. It is a pity there are so few books of the kind. I recall at present only three, of which Mrs. Jennie June Croly wrote one, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton another, while the third, "Woman in Business," is by some admirable woman whose name I have never been able to find out to this day. Whoever she is, she has performed a valuable service for her sex. It has long been my conviction, a conviction that only strengthens with every year of my life, that financial independence is the one great need of woman today. It is the key to the whole woman question. It is the message of the nineteenth century to woman. Every woman, maid, wife or widow, should be perfectly independent of everybody else financially. Most of all, perhaps, wives today need this. To be subject to the passing whim of a master who is not always good tempered for every dime she spends is as degrading to a wife as if she were a negro slave in the worst days of African bondage. Every married woman is entitled to a salary for her services as housekeeper and nursery maid. Until this comes to be generally understood it will not be strange if women in ever increasing numbers refuse to enter the marriage state. In a time every girl who really desires to do so can earn her own living comfortably and be free—free to spend her own money as she will, and there is a vast satisfaction in that. She will hesitate more and more before the prospect of surrendering all the liberty for the sake of wearing some man's name and having him "support" her or not, as the case may be. It is the best sign in the world that the girls are looking for books which tell how women have achieved success in the world.

Mrs. Frances M. Benson is now on the editorial staff of New York Vogue.

There is nothing green in Yvette Guilbert's [illegible] she [illegible] she does not [illegible] for her. "I earn all the money I want," she says. "I have perfect liberty and enjoy the society of the [illegible] in Paris. Why should I marry? Why, indeed?"

In a committee of the Pennsylvania state senate a bill authorizing women teachers to receive the same pay as men when they did the same work was killed without being brought before that body at all. Just wait till women vote.

Mrs. Lollie M. Gordon of Atlanta has had a song dedicated to her. It is called "My Lady [illegible] Waltz Song," and the music is bright and sweet, like the gentle lady to whom it is dedicated. The words are by Emily W. Tillinghast, the music by Harry O. Wright of the Buffalo Courier.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

TO PUT ON needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on *healthy flesh* not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of *32 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass.*, writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Pleasant Pellets" for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor in Fremont St. Boston, in one day for his advice only, the sum of $3.00 with $3.50 for medicine and did not receive any benefit. I got more relief *in one hour* from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used. If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."

M. J. COLEMAN, Esq.

A BOY HERO.

He Kept His Promise, Though It Cost Him His Life.

The Confederate Veteran is engaged in a noble work in its effort to have a monument erected to the young hero Sam Davis, who died the death of a spy rather than betray a secret that would have saved his life, but doomed another to the same death. Sam Davis was a special agent for General Bragg, and he had obtained valuable information given him in confidence and on the promise that he would never betray the source of his information. He was not a spy, for we believe he wore his Confederate gray when captured, but the papers on his person showed that he had from some one obtained secret information. His life and a safe escort into the Confederate lines were promised him if he would give the name of the informer, but he chose to die instead. He was but a boy, and the temptation must have been powerful. But he was a hero. No marble shaft or statue in bronze towers above the dust of a nobler life than that of the fair haired stripling who kept his faith and his honor and died rather than break a promise.

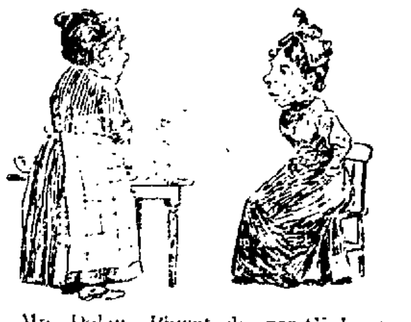
If monuments are to be built, it is better to build them in commemoration of a noble character and a simple life true to the last breath to a knightly standard of honor than to genius or to brilliant achievements. There is a lesson for the humblest as well as the highest in the martyrdom of Sam Davis. Every man cannot be a genius. Only the highly favored few can win renown by great deeds. Sam Davis was not of these. His title to the admiration of his countrymen rests in a simple, steadfast, unwavering devotion to duty and to a principle of honor. It is a character to which the common soldier in life's battle may attain. The youth of the land cannot copy the mighty genius of Lee, but they may be taught to love truth and honor, to be faithful even unto death like Sam Davis.

Raise him a monument—a monument to the young hero of the common people—that will hold aloft the lesson of his glorious martyrdom—that will teach the proud and the haughty that even among the humble and the obscure there are hearts of gold and souls of iron to suffer and endure.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

What a Canton Mother Says.

"I have raised a family of six children and have tried all the cures for colic from paregoric to catnip tea, and never found anything so valuable as Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. It expels wind from the stomach at once and gives such quiet and refreshing sleep. I would not be without Dr. Hand's Colic Cure or Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion for four times the cost. Mothers, give them a trial."—Mrs. H. A. Brown, 227 south Cherry St., Canton O.

Not the Same Kind.



Mrs. Dolan—Phwat do yez t'ink av women's rights, Mrs. Casey?

Mrs. Casey—It's me opinion, Mrs. Dolan, thot every woman should be able to make her mark at laste.—Brooklyn Life.

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders were successfully used in treating children's complaints by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home at New York. They will certainly remove all kinds of worms, and when a child is feverish, with bad stomach and irregular bowels, they always cure. Pleasant and harmless as milk. Mothers should give Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders to their children occasionally through the year. They prevent worms forming.

THE DAILY STAR.

By W. G. HARDING.

Founded in 1877. Reestablished 1884.

ISSUED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copy	3¢.
Delivered by Carrier	10¢ per week.
By Mail, Postage Paid,	$4.00 per year.
Weekly Edition	$1.00 per year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Marion, Ohio, as second-class matter.

Persons desiring the DAILY STAR delivered to their homes can secure it by postal card request, or by order through telephone No. 51.

Prompt complaint of irregular service is requested.

COUNTING ROOM TELEPHONE 51.

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EIGHT PAGES

WEDNESDAY - - JANUARY 29

ADDITIONAL LOCAL ON 2D PAGE

Ohio leads as a clay-working state, having an annual product of $11,000,000.

A glance over Toledo newspapers leaves the impression that the Toledo ripper is a r-r-ripper from away back.

"It may not be a Thanksgiving lay-out, exactly," growls the Russian bear, "but you may have observed that the bill of fare includes Turkey."

The Kentucky senatorial deadlock continues, and Joe Blackburn is probably reminded by this time of the fate of one Gas Addicks, of Delaware.

Illinois Republicans are for McKinley. Really, it begins to look as though there will be nobody in the race to force the Ohio man to make an exciting finish.

The difficulty in selecting the Ohio big four to attend the St. Louis convention seems to be in the fact that there are so many big fellows to select from.

There is little doubt now, since the emergency tariff bill has been found, that it will pass. Then it will remain for President Cleveland to say whether it shall become a law.

Latest information is to the effect that Mrs. Dimmick does not give a continental what General Harrison's family think of her, so long as the general is on her side.

At the risk of losing two-thirds of our large and constantly increasing circulation, we rise to remark that the senator from Nebraska seems to be Thurston for British gore.

It is asserted that if Joseph P. Smith's resignation as state librarian will either be demanded or he will be legislated out of office. It is altogether probable that the police will have to be called to get Josy out.

Nineteen Democrats announce themselves for office in the columns of the Upper Sandusky Union, signing "Many Democrats" to their cards. Apparently there are more Democrats left than many people imagine.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to abolish capital punishment in Ohio. Its passage would no doubt be a strong argument in favor of the organization of mobs to inflict punishment according to their own ideas.

Some of the women suffragists, now in session at Washington, do not approve of the Woman's Bible and want it repudiated. Here is destined to result much trouble. It will be utterly impossible for one set of women to write or revise a bible that will suit all members of the sex.

Representative Hensley has been selected as one of the committee to try the case of Representative Spear, charged with offering to accept a bribe. The committee will meet at Wilmington Friday and determine whether an application of whitewash will meet the exigencies of the case.

Mrs Helen M Gougar, the temperance lecturer and writer, criticises the methods of the anti-saloon league, in their efforts to pass the Harris temperance bill. She says that nothing short of absolute prohibition is the solution, and thinks that Satan can take a rest and turn his work over to the ministers of the gospel and the religious journals, until a work is done among the so-called disciples of Christ. So long as Mrs Gougar retains these opinions she will be considered a Prohibitionist in good standing.

Mr Hensley has introduced a bill in the legislature changing the corner lot assessment law, to read that corner lot assessments shall be levied on the "abutting feet" instead of "front feet." This looks like a very simple remedy to the corner lot assessment evil as it now exists, and in the minds of some means just what the statutes intended should be meant as the law now stands—supreme courts to the contrary notwithstanding. If Mr Hensley is able to push his bill through to passage he will be doing Marion a special service just as this time. An interpretation of law that gives a corner lot advantages in assessments for improvements over a less valuable piece of property, would indicate that the law needs simplifying, and it looks as though the Hensley bill would answer that purpose. The fate of the bill will be of much interest to Marion.

AROUND THE EDGES.

A dirty tramp was given a meal at a Bucyrus home, after which he inquired if there was a piano in the house. There was, and the tramp sat down and pounded out classical music for an hour and then left. He had long hair.

* *

Marion has put in a bid for the Iberia blind home. Marion puts in a bid for most everything but it does not bid high enough.—Galion Sun-Review.

Of course this thoroughly explains Galion's remarkable success.

* *

Being somewhat involved the Marion county agricultural society is trying to unload by having the county buy the grounds, it is said.—Mt. Gilead Register.

But the county will hardly do it; so there.

* *

Next session Ohio police officers' association will be held in Galion, Feb 27. The strangers will probably want to arrest the old girl for having no visible means of support.

* *

Fostoria has a telephone girl who is a somnambulist. She goes out in her nighties and raises hello in the neighborhood.

* *

Kenton has four musical clubs. Rent will be cheap there soon.

* *

Debs will address railroad men at Bucyrus Feb 5.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Obituary.

LA RUE—Luther B. LaRue was born of French ancestry, in Athens county, O., Sept. 11, 1827, and died at his late home near Agosta, O., Jan. 25, 1896, aged 68 years, 4 months and 14 days.

When quite young he came to Marion county to make his home with his uncle, Major LaRue, residing in Montgomery township, where the village of LaRue now stands. Here he spent his young manhood and obtained such an education as enabled him to become a teacher. In this capacity he served five years, teaching both before and after his marriage.

He was married on May 21, 1848, to Ann Keech, who walked with him in happy wedlock for thirty-six years, until her death, on May 23, 1884. In 1854 the young couple concluded to seek their fortune in the West and accordingly located in Ringgold county, Iowa. Two years later, in 1856, he received his patent for 280 acres of land from the hands of President Pierce. In 1868 they returned to Marion county and located in Montgomery township, near Agosta, where their family residence has since been. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom three sons and one daughter survive to mourn the loss of a loving father. His mother is also living.

Mr. LaRue was a valued citizen, whose services were sought by his countrymen for public use. Before going West he was trustee of Bowling Green township and after his return was trustee of Montgomery township. In Iowa he was a member of the county board of supervision, equivalent with us to county commissioner. He was also twice a justice of the peace. In church, as well as in secular affairs, he was honored among brethren as a class leader, steward and trustee. He was converted in Iowa in 1861 and his first membership was in the United Brethren church, but since residing in Ohio his membership has been in the Methodist Episcopal church at Agosta, where his place will not soon nor easily be filled. A prince in Israel has fallen.

His health began to fail over a year ago but not until last October had his disease reach a stage which confined him to his home, and not until three or four weeks ago was he confined to his bed.

Touching funeral services were held at the Agosta M. E. church Tuesday forenoon, conducted by Pastor Brumbaugh, assisted by Revs. Reading, Nesbaum, Fulkerson and Berry. E. G. B.

Her Dilemma.

Mrs. Newrich—I do care to go to the dance, I don't know whether to give some afternoon teas or a big evening reception.—New York Tribune.

That Distress In the stomach or feeling of fulness after eating is effectually prevented by Hood's Pills. They aid digestion and assimilation of food, move the bowels easily and thus prevent [illegible] Biliousness, Torpid Liver, and Constipation. They are tasteless and do not gripe [illegible] druggists [illegible] Hood's.

HOOD'S the Best After-Dinner PILLS

TO THE FRONT.

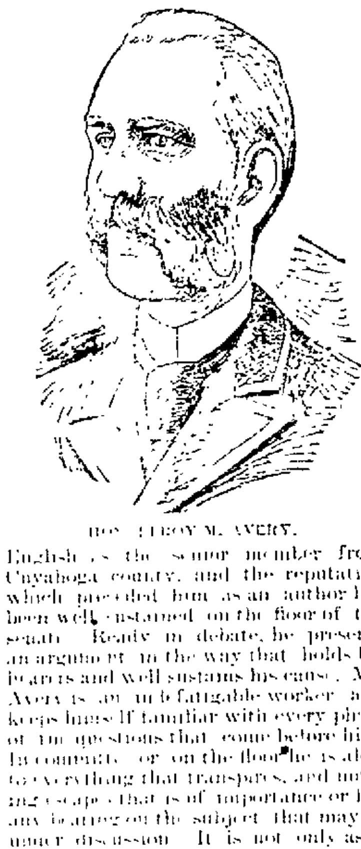
Senator Avery Stands High In the State Legislature.

A MAN OF GREAT RESOURCES.

Well Versed In Educational Matters. The Percentage Insurance Clause To Increase the Supreme Court Judges' Salaries—Matters of General Legislation.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—"There will be no expense to the state if this be carried through," was the way Senator Elroy M. Avery of Cleveland expressed himself in the senate a few days ago when the resolution for an investigation into the amount of fees received by the officials of Cuyahoga county was before that body. It was not much to say, but coming from him it had its weight. The resolution was carried. It was his standing with his fellow members that took away the last objection and made the vote unanimous. This illustrates the confidence and respect in which Mr. Avery is held by the members of this chief law making body of the state. When he talks they listen, for something worth hearing is sure to be said and it will be said well.

Probably no man in the present body has so ready and clear a command of English as the senior member from Cuyahoga county, and the reputation which preceded him as an author has been well sustained on the floor of the senate. Ready in debate, he presents an argument in the way that holds his hearers and well sustains his cause. Mr. Avery is an indefatigable worker and keeps himself familiar with every phase of the questions that come before him. In committee or on the floor he is alert to everything that transpires, and nothing escapes that is of importance or has any bearing on the subject that may be under discussion. It is not only as a senator that Mr. Avery has gained distinction, however, for in the world of letters he holds an equally enviable distinction. Books for school use, and those bearing on scientific subjects, have frequently come from his pen and are held in high repute in every part of the country wherever introduced.



HON. ELROY M. AVERY.

His first book, "The Elements of Physics," was published in 1876 by the Burrows Brothers of Cleveland. In 1878 his "Elements of Natural Philosophy" was published by Sheldon & Company of New York. Since that time he has issued a volume nearly every year, his "School Physics" appearing in the fall of 1895.

He was born in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1844. When the war broke out he went to the front before the first Bull Run battle. He was mustered out at the end of the war as sergeant major of the Eleventh Michigan cavalry. During most of the war he was correspondent of the Detroit Daily Tribune. In 1867 he entered the Michigan University, whence he was graduated in 1871. During this time he was correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, and the city editor of the Ann Arbor Courier. He has taught country schools, "boarded around" and enjoyed all the experiences thus implied. In 1870 he married Miss Catharine Hitchcock Tilden. She is now a member of the Cleveland school council, the only woman ever elected to an office in that city. In August, 1871, he became superintendent of schools of East Cleveland, O. After the annexation of that village to the city of Cleveland, he was principal of the East high school and then of the Cleveland normal school. Between 1880 and 1885 he organized nearly 10 electric light and power companies, with an aggregate capital of several million dollars.

Mr. Avery also had the honor of being made a Ph. D., this title being conferred upon him in 1880 and that of LL. D. in 1887. He belongs to the G. A. R. and is "high up" in the Masonic fraternity. He is the founder of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Logan club, the oldest Republican club [illegible]. He is general secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Protective Tariff league and was for many years a member of the Cuyahoga County Republican committee. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a life member of [illegible] historical and scientific societies. He served a term in the Cleveland city council and was the second president of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Corrections. In 1893 he was nominated almost against his will for the state senate, receiving about two-thirds of the [illegible] votes cast at the Republican primaries. At the election in November of that year his plurality was nearly [illegible]. He was renominated in 1895 practically without opposition, and received at the election a plurality of about 17,000. In Governor Campbell's 1895 campaign speech at Nelsonville, the Democratic gubernatorial [illegible] Senator Avery [illegible] made from the [illegible] of [illegible]."

* * *

When Mr. S[illegible] [illegible]

move in favor of [illegible] road for Cleveland [illegible] I put on a bill that means [illegible] was worse. But the bill doesn't propose to stop with an elevated road—that isn't enough. There is to be an [illegible] union depot coming out of it, to be situated not far from Washington park, and, indeed, the city ought to be able to sell the park for depot purposes if the claim were pushed. Of course [illegible] not be done, but it is being thought of just the same, and the bill had it in mind when it was introduced.

* * *

The old line insurance companies and the Lloyds are not in the best of humor with each other just at present, and if the former had their say the Lloyds would not be doing business in Ohio beyond the present year. Fortunately for the latter, however the attorney general will decide the matter, and the old line companies can't do anything except wait for his decision. Now just at this time, when they are having the difficulty, in comes Senator Sinyocks of Zanesville and presents a bill to do away with the percentage coinsurance clause that has been in all the contracts of old line companies for years, and which they think must be part of a policy. The senator's bill has a different idea. The Lloyds have it in their policies too, but on a different basis, inasmuch as they never give a rate that must be carried. So they do not care if the bill becomes a law. In fact they rather hope it will, and then the breach between the companies is not to be made the less at any rate. The bill of the Muskingum county senator will completely change the system of doing business in the state if it becomes a law. This coinsurance clause has been a bone of contention between the insurers and the companies for years and the former will not be a bit sorry if it is wiped away. The insurance committee of the senate will give the matter a hearing on Monday night of next week, and then there will be representatives of the different companies from all parts of the state and enough eloquence to engulf the committee.

* * *

The present legislature is starting in great on reforms. That is what they are called. The latest is to do away with the office of the railroad commissioner and substitute in its place a board of commissioners to consist of three members. The present commissioner receives $3,000 a year. The new plan is to pay each of the commissioners $3,000 a year or a total of $9,000. The board is to consist of a railroad man, a business man and an attorney. Now the railroads, who bear the entire expense of the present office, might object to paying this increased cost, and it would be carried into the courts. If the companies were victorious there and the office still continued, it would throw a burden of some $9,000 on the taxpayers of Ohio. They ought not to be asked to pay this at the present. While the office should be continued in order that everything may be done to make protection against life and property more certain, the better way is to increase the power of the present commissioner and it will be found that with his force he is able to perform the duties of the office.

* * *

The supreme court judges are not overpaid. In fact when the dignity of their office and the amount of the work they do is taken into consideration they hardly get enough. Representative McBride takes this view of it and has presented a bill to increase their salaries from $5,000 to $6,000 a year. When it is taken into consideration that this is no more than the common pleas judges of Hamilton county receive the real merits of the bill are plainly seen. Supreme court judges have enough to do to keep them busy and they ought to be well paid for it. It is a great office and the highest judicial [illegible] in the gift of the people. Therefore [illegible] should be a dignity and salary [illegible] in keeping with the place. The bill seems to meet with general favor and will probably become a law.

* * *

People who go home late at night and have to dodge houses where they keep unruly dogs are liable to find this nuisance largely done away with. Mr. Tracy has introduced a bill in the house providing that people who don't pay their tax on canines shall be fined $5 to $20 or imprisoned in jail from five to twenty days or both. Mr. Gray in connection with this, has introduced a measure that requires owners of dogs to place collars or tags on the animals to show that the tax has been paid. If they don't think enough of the dog to do this the animal is liable to have a somewhat difficult time.

* * *

Some people don't like bicycles and sometimes they dislike them so much they put sharp substances on highways that puncture the tire when the wheelman goes flying by. Mr. Mayer don't think this is right, and has prepared a bill to prevent it. Even if the bicycles don't have the best of roads, this is more in their favor and something to be thankful for.

* * *

Taxation is a subject that interests property owners, and whenever anything is done in that line it attracts their attention. Dr Deaton sees it in this way and has prepared a bill to submit to the people a proposed constitutional amendment. It carried the first [illegible] to have a distinct separation of state, county and city taxation. Section [illegible] the [illegible] that the legislature shall raise money sufficient for the expenses of the state and to pay the interest on the state debt. Section 2 provides for the passing of laws to enable certain cities or counties to provide for raising [illegible] for the purpose of said city or county.

Senator Sullivan rightly wants a celebration to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the state, and he wants it to be in keeping with the dignity of the [illegible]. This will come in 1903 and the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A Vindication.

[illegible] England [illegible] W[illegible] W[illegible] [illegible]

Wrote "A Gilded God."

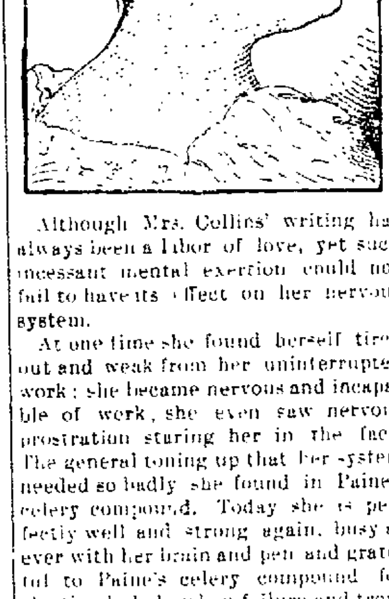
The Latest Interview With Mrs. E. Burke Collins.

FAMOUS NOVELIST RECOVERED FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Paine's Celery Compound Made Her Vigorous and Energetic.

Du Maurier has made Paris studios familiar to every one. But not until the appearance of Mrs E. Burke Collins' story of "A Gilded God" did novel readers dream of the wealth of material ready for some gifted novelist's pen in the brilliant artist life of our own New Orleans.

In a recent interview by a New Orleans paper she said: "Of course, to a certain extent my characters are drawn from life, though never exact portraits. My favorite heroine is Mam'selle in my story of a 'Modern Heathen.' No, I rarely urge aspirants to take up a literary career. Success is obtained only at the price of the most exhausting labor."



Although Mrs. Collins' writing has always been a labor of love, yet such incessant mental exertion could not fail to have its effect on her nervous system.

At one time she found herself tired out and weak from her uninterrupted work; she became nervous and incapable of work, she even saw nervous prostration staring her in the face. The general toning up that her system needed so badly she found in Paine's celery compound. Today she is perfectly well and strong again, busy as ever with her brain and pen and grateful to Paine's celery compound for the timely help when failure and trouble and despair seemed about to close round her and shut her off from everything that was dear.

"Your constant brain work must tell on your strength," observed the reporter. "Yes; you have no idea how much. I am at my desk for nine or ten hours a day," she replied. "I am careful to obey the laws of health, and I am never without a supply of Paine's celery compound. When I feel weak and nervous and their is a heaviness in my brain or a shooting pain over the eyes, which warns me that my energy is flagging, I take a little of the compound, and I am strong and free from pain at once. I never enjoyed such buoyancy of spirits and soundness of body before I made the acquaintance of Paine's celery compound. Scarcely a day passes that I do not urge some friend to take it. For neuralgia, indigestion, nervous prostration and blood disorders, I am convinced that there is nothing like Paine's celery compound. I am not surprised that physicians use it in difficult cases."

Paine's celery compound is found to best supply the great need of studious, sedentary people. Its extensive use by brain workers, both men and women, suffering from sleeplessness, indigestion or other effects of a deficient nerve force, shows its ability to feed tired, emaciated, nervous tissues. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's celery compound to restore a healthy nervous tone to the entire body, and to thoroughly cleanse the blood. School teachers, professional men, newspaper men, ministers, public officials, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed strength, not only of the nerves, but through their healthy action, of the entire body in Paine's celery compound. Its use shortly dispels headaches, rheumatic pains, dyspepsia, heart trouble, general debility and languor, and all other outward signs of the grave mischief that comes from disordered nerves and impure blood.

[illegible]

LIVE FISH IN HER STOMACH.

After Suffering Ten Years She Managed to Be Rid of It.

Mrs. Jane Davis of Scranton, Pa., the other evening ejected from her stomach a living fish. It was perfectly formed and was seven inches long and an inch and a half broad.

Mrs. Davis is 56 years old, and has only been in America three months, coming here with her husband and five children from Swansea, Wales. She had long been a sufferer from sickness at her home in Wales, and the cause not being fully understood by the physicians it was felt that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Her sickness covered a period of ten years. Mrs. Davis had been unable to eat any solid food and her only nourishment has been milk and water.

Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, an unusual and severe and painful sickness suddenly came upon her, and before a physician arrived Mrs. Davis was taken with violent vomiting, almost to strangulation. There were several violent ejections of liquid, and then followed the live fish.

The fish was perfectly formed, and was complete to tail and fins. It was very weak, however, and moved feebly when placed in water. How the fish came into the system of Mrs. Davis is unknown and can be explained in no other way than that she drank it with water some years ago.

As soon as the fish had been ejected and the weakness caused by the violent effort in relieving her of it had passed away, Mrs. Davis began to feel better and rejoiced with her friends that at last she was rid of the trouble that had made life so miserable to her. This morning she was greatly improved in spirits and health, and with the ability to take and retain substantial food her complete recovery is expected.

The fish has shrunk somewhat since Thursday night. It is white, though more of a cream color now than when it first came to view. The tail was unusually long, and was flapped with much energy. It will be put in alcohol and preserved.—Philadelphia Press.

A HERMIT THIRTY YEARS.

Hammell Lived In the Woods as the Result of a Political Vow.

After having been absent from home for nearly 30 years, during which time he lived the life of a hermit in the woods, David Hammell of Hardwick township, N. J., has returned to his home.

His desertion of his wife and three children was due to a quarrel over his support of Marcus S. Ward, Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1866, and his prolonged absence was due to a solemn oath he took that he would never return home till a Republican was again seated in the executive chair at the state capitol. He has at times been obliged to live on acorns, but he kept his vow. The inauguration of Governor Griggs permitted him to return to his former residence, where he was received with rejoicing and apple jack.

Hammell went into the woods and secured timber, with which he built himself a hut. He lived alone in this all these years until the election of John W. Griggs as governor.

Efforts were made by his family time and time again to effect a reconciliation, but he would not go home, saying that he intended to live alone until a Republican was elected governor. His wife and family remonstrated with him, but he refused to speak to them, and the impression went abroad that he was dumb. Hammell took his supplies from the house and barn and never said a word to any one until the news was received that John W. Griggs had been elected governor last fall.—New York Journal.

AT ENGLAND'S REQUEST.

Governor Rich Pardons a Convict on Condition That He Leave the Country.

Four years ago M. J. Brookhurst, an English boy, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for assaulting and robbing a man in Detroit. It appears that Brookhurst comes from an old English family, and his widowed mother implored the assistance of the English government to obtain his release.

The correspondence was conducted through the English consul at Philadelphia. Strenuous efforts were made to secure a pardon, and Governor Rich at last consented to pardon Brookhurst on the condition that the British consul send a man to accompany the convict to New York and ship him back to England. The further condition was Brookhurst's promise that he would never come back to America.

Marion Lemon, representative of the consulate office in Philadelphia, arrived the other day at Ionia, Mich., and at once started for New York with Brookhurst. The latter is now only 18 years old.

Bound to Have the Exposition.

Plans for the Transmississippi and International exposition at Omaha are now fairly under way. An association has been organized and capital stock to the amount of $20,000 subscribed. This was done at an enthusiastic meeting at the Commercial club rooms the other night, which was attended by a large number of the prominent and energetic business men of that city. The date of the exposition was fixed for August, September and October, 1898. A board of directors was elected.

Burns' Last Poem.

[illegible]

A QUESTION OF PRICE.

Banker Morgan May Get the Bonds After All.

THE ENTIRE LOAN SUBSCRIBED.

Why the President Was Forced to Offer the Bonds to Competitive Bidding. Explanation by Treasury Officials—The Hard Times Cry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Next week the treasury department will open bids for the new loan. The success of the loan is assured. Treasury officials said today there was no doubt of it. Though it is impossible to tell from the bids received just how much the offerings aggregate, it is known that the bids already in hand and those to be received during the last few days will take the entire amount and much more. Treasury officials still adhere to the opinion that the bulk of the loan will be taken in New York city, and by the banks and other financial institutions which were at one time members of the Morgan syndicate. This is true, not because the people are unwilling to subscribe to a government loan, but because the difficulties in the way of private individuals are too great. They do not know how to go at it and have not the gold if they wished to make subscription. They do not care to go to much trouble about the matter.

Banker Morgan's Bid.

There is a great probability that most of the loan will be taken in New York, and it would not surprise treasury officials if they were to find among the papers when they open them next week a bid from Mr. Morgan and his friends offering to take the entire issue on terms better than those which the government could secure by dividing the issue among a number [illegible]. It is all a matter of [illegible] been wholly a matter of price from the first. If Mr Morgan and his associates had been willing to make what the president thought a fair price in the first place, there would have been no public sale of the bonds. A contract would have been closed with the syndicate. But Mr. Morgan did not want to bid more than 105 for bonds which the president thought were worth at least 110 or 112, and on that point they split. The president was forced to offer the bonds to competitive bidding. It is now believed by treasury officials that the entire issue will be sold at about 112, thus justifying the president in holding out for a better price. It is a mystery to some people why the government cannot place an issue of bonds at the market price. Bonds identical with these, issued last year, are today quoted in New York at about 115 and the people wonder why Uncle Sam cannot get the same figure for his new output.

Treasury officials explain that there is a great difference between selling a few bonds in open market and putting out at one swoop $100,000,000 worth. Such a large issue gluts the market. They say if the government gets 111 or 112 for the new issue, while other bonds are held at 115, it will do very well. Gradually the new issue will be distributed throughout the country, and gradually the quotations will rise, just as in the case of the last which the syndicate bought a year ago at 104, and which afterward rose as high as 123, and would today be quoted at perhaps 120 were it not for the fact that the government has advertised a new issue. Borrowing bonds, like everything else, has to conform to the laws of supply and demand.

Hopeful Prophets.

In conversation with men who hold high rank in the business and financial world I learn there is a general expectation among them that after this issue of bonds is placed and normal financial conditions are reached the country will enter upon a period of prosperity. They believe the slump, brought about, first, by overproduction and aggravated by lack of confidence, which brought on a period of contraction and a period in which people were not willing to pay their obligations because other people did not pay them, is now nearly at an end. The recovery has been slow, and for that reason the more healthful. These men say they [illegible] the signs of returning prosperity, and a general range of higher values for all commodities and securities. Doubtless the people of the country will hope these prophets are not mistaken in their forecast.

Washington hotel keepers are not complaining of the hard times just now. The Capital City is enjoying a very gay and quite prosperous winter season. There is no other city in the country of its size with anywhere near so many hotels as Washington, and all of them appear to be doing a good business. It is a remarkable contrast to the business of last season, when only three or four hotels of [illegible] in this city even paid their expenses. One of the largest hotels here, its proprietor tells me, lost money last summer at the rate of $10,000 a month. Yet he will clear $50,000 or $60,000 on the year's business, showing that the winter has been pretty good for the hotel trade.

Another large hotel, in which a [illegible] man had embarked his whole fortune, opened last summer with a single [illegible] a very lonely time of it that guest, sleeping all alone in the great [illegible] and taking his solitary meals in the magnificent dining saloon. Now this hotel is full of people, and its owner's face is wreathed in smiles. Every year a large percentage of the senators and representatives and their families abandon their houses and take to the hotels [illegible] the social life of a hotel, the [illegible] to make acquaintances and keep in the swim and do not mind the cost. One hotel here has 10 or 12 senators and perhaps a score or more of representatives among its regular boarders.

Mrs. Cleveland's Fur Cape.

Even great and rich people find it necessary to economize. [illegible] story illustrative of this was [illegible] one of the ladies of a foreign [illegible] family. She was one day at a [illegible] when who should come in but Mrs. [illegible] band. The first lady of the land, whose husband draws the comfortable salary of $50,000 a year and works [illegible] wanted a fur cape dyed [illegible] particular to inquire about [illegible] as any other American w[illegible]. The foreigner was greatly [illegible] she could not imagine [illegible] queen going in person to a [illegible] a garment worked over so [illegible] put in style. Never would [illegible] be seen in the Old World, she [illegible] which goes to show that we [illegible] in a way of our own in [illegible] a very good way it appears.

W[illegible]

A ENTS WANTED—We want good, reliable agents in every county in the state ... the Cyclone Washer. No rubbing, ... or boiling of clothes. Liberal com... exclusive sale given on territory. Apply to state agents, A. S. ... & Sons, Akron, O. 57-w,1h,s,t3p

A NTION LADIES.—A Cutting School ... open where all can receive full ... instructions how to cut and ... garments for ladies and ... measurement. This new ... out, patented July 26, 1895. To ... this time-saving and perfect in... will cut and fit garments at half ... satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or ... corner State and Center streets. 53-6t-pd

B OKKEEPING—Mechanical drawing and all normal studies taught at com... school. Room 2, Y. M. C. A. build... reasonable. 51-w&s-t6-p

F RENT—Two good houses for rent, one ... street and one on Oak street. G. T. HARDING.

F RENT—Three rooms on third floor of ... block, Center and Prospect ... C. C. FISHER, Bennett block.

F SALE—A nice five-room house, locat... avenue. Inquire of J. S. ... County Bank. 40tf

F SALE—A few shares of Electric ... stock. Inquire at this office. GEO. W. VANFLEET.

F SALE CHEAP—New 7 room, slate ... house, good lot, central location. ... will sell for $1500 and loan re... at 7 per cent., payable ... installments of at least $12 and ... more as purchaser desires to pay. ... is good only this month. 55t3 M. B. CHASE, Ag't.

F SALE—Good houses and lots in all ... of the city. A. BARRON, 109 North Main street.

M NEY TO LOAN—$1,000 or $1100 to lend on ... time on good security. Call at A. BARRON, 109 North Main Street.

T LOAN—$700 private money, on first ... H. N. Quigley, Campbell Block.

T EWRITING—On short notice from ... or dictation satisfactorily done. ... wanted in shorthand and type... at reasonable rates. Call at or ad... Room ..., Y. M. C. A. building. R. H. BOWEN.

W ANTED—District agents for Marion, Hardin, Wyandot and Morrow coun... of the United States Life Insurance ... of New York, organized in 1850. ... unnecessary. Splendid con... J. W. Christy, Manager, 106 Euclid ... Cleveland, O. 50t2

W ANTED—Ladies with some knowledge ... sewing to call at the ladies' cutting ... block, corner State and Center streets. 53-t5-p

Real Estate
BARGAINS.
FOR TERMS AND PRICES ENQUIRE OF
FRED W. PETERS,
... on N. Main St., over Deposit Bank.

A cozy residence of 7 rooms, close to the business center of the city, south of the residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street.

The residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street, containing 10 rooms and bath room, with all modern improvements.

A good business block on north Main street.

A tract of land, on Jefferson street, of 3 and 37-100 acres.

An 8 room house on Delaware avenue with two cellars, one 18x28 and one 11x22, 125 barrel cistern, waterworks in house and yard. Barn 18x24 with slate roof. Cash payment of $1200 down and the rest to suit purchaser.

He
Was
Sick.
He
Got
Drugs
From
Headley.
Now
He's
Well.

HANDY
—FOR—
COAL OR
WOOD!

Our new up-town office is in room of the Marion Bazar.

Our telephone is 169.

... your Coal and Wood or... we can satisfy you.

We can give prompt service.

... order by 'phone or by calling at ... office at Bazar or at our ... street, west of Huber ...

GROSSCUP & PLANK.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

The Petition in Error in the Raichley Case Filed.

Chas. W. Leffler, as treasurer, and U. K. Guthery, as auditor of Marion county, Ohio, and the city of Marion, by their attorney, D. R. Crissinger, filed in the circuit court Tuesday a petition in error against Louis Raichley.

The plaintiffs in error saying that at the October term, 1895, of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, the defendant in error recovered against them, set up the usual grounds and ask that the judgment may be reversed and that they be restored to all things they have lost by reason of the judgment.

STAR readers will remember the case as it came up in the court of common pleas, the case being one brought asking for an injunction against the collection of a special sewer assessment. The court below sustained the demurer to the defendants' answer and the defendants refusing to further plead, the case was heard on the plaintiffs' petition, the court granting an injunction as prayed for in the petition of plaintiff and the defendants carrying the case up to the circuit court.

The defendant in error is represented by W. Z. Davis.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Sixteen tramps were lodged in the Hotel Carlos over Tuesday night.

Miss Ida Gumpf entertained ten of her intimate friends at her home on Windsor street Tuesday evening. After several hours of amusement at games and music, delicate refreshments were served.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will give a dance this evening at the Germania Park hall. Prof. Zender's orchestra will furnish the music, and a large attendance is assured. The street cars will run until the close of the ball.

A company of the young friends of Miss Ora Glimpes, responded to invitations and met at the home of her parents, on Patterson street Tuesday evening, to celebrate her tenth birthday anniversary. The party was arranged as a surprise on the little miss by her sister, Miss Imo. The evening proved a most delightful one to those present.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Freeland is at Marysville on business.

B. F. Thomas left today for Radnor to visit relatives.

Mayor Nichols was at Richwood an hour or two this afternoon.

Miss Mary Miller, of Columbus, is the guest of friends in this city.

William Klinefelter and J. M. Brigel are guests of friends in Cardington today.

The Miss Agnes and Nellie Hanegan, of Richwood, are guests of friends in this city.

Miss McCloud, of Marysville, is the guest of her brother, Dr. McCloud, in this city.

Miss Fleet Davis, of Chicago, has returned home after a month's visit with Miss Bessie Grubb.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Anderson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., Wm. L. Knapp, of Howell, Mich., J. R. Lybarger, of Danville, Orrie Batch, of Bellefontaine, and R. L. Knapp, of Tiffin, are in the city in attendance at the funeral services of Grandmother Knapp.

A Final Knockout.

In the case of The Marion Steam Shovel company against Louis Tron, an infant, in the supreme court, taken up from the circuit court of this county, a motion was made by the plaintiff to reinstate the case but the motion was overruled on the ground that error was not apparent in the record.

The case will be remembered as the action brought by Tron by his next friend, to recover damages from the company for personal injuries sustained while an employe at its works and in which he received a judgment for about $5000 in the court of common pleas, which judgment was sustained by the circuit court.

A School Boy Injured.

A severe accident befell Tom Hendricks Finefrock, a son of Commissioner Finefrock, at the home farm south of the city Tuesday evening which may result in the loss of the lad's eye.

Young Tom brought home with him from school some paper caps to be used in a toy pistol and was exploding them with a hammer. A piece of one of the caps flew up and adhered to the pupil of the boy's right eye, terribly burning it.

Medical assistance was called but it is sad to relate that little hope was extended for the recovery of the boy's eyesight.

Probate Court.

Henry W. Shrock, guardian of John W. Shrock and others, filed fourth account.

Oliver N. Ludwig, executor of the estate of Hannah Lindsey, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property.

St. Paul's Church.

Regular mid-week services this Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in the vestry room. All welcome.

J. W. A..., Rector.

Oysters served at A. O. H. dance tonight, 25c. 1

The World's Fair Tests
showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

TWO DAYS' SESSION OF LUTHERAN CONFERENCE ENDED.

The Conference Discusses the Able Paper Read by Rev. Nicklas, the Popular Pastor of the Local Church—An Interesting Meeting—Good Attendance.

The second and last day's session of the Eastern conference of the Northern district of the Lutheran church has been a busy and interesting one.

Tuesday Rev. Nicklas' article on the Christian Science subject was not reached, so busy was the conference. The entire afternoon was spent in discussing casual questions, matters of importance pertaining to the church, which were brought up by the various ministers. In the evening Rev. Schillinger, of Chatfield, delivered a sermon in German. He is an eloquent divine, and a large congregation turned out to hear him.

This morning, however, when conference convened and after the devotional exercises had been completed, Rev. A. L. Nicklas, the popular pastor of the local church, was introduced, and his paper, which is to be adopted and published by the organ of the Lutheran church, was read and discussed. His subject was "Christ's promises of signs, following them that believe," and was taken from Mark 16-17:18.

After various introductory remarks, which were passed over without discussion by the conference, the ministers adopted the following points of the paper and their elaboration:

1. When Jesus promised his disciples the power to work various signs, he had in mind real signs, that is extraordinary or supernatural works. This passage is to be taken literally and not as a figurative expression.

2. This promise of the Savior was to those who believe, who believe in the true God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The seeming miraculous works of unbelieving men, although they work good, are not to be included in this, for they work them not in the name of Jesus.

3. The Lord's promise is its fulfillment. Scriptures prove that the apostles did perform the various signs spoken of. History tells that miracles ceased in the fourth century. In the third century miracles are alleged to have still existed, but were looked upon with suspicion, as wrought among those already believing and predisposed to accept prodigies credulously.

4. The purpose of those signs was to confirm the word of God in the hearts of the believers, and also to make those who helped them disposed to hear the word and believe.

Most of the afternoon was given up in discussing this same paper. It created great interest, and when it is given in full to some of the church magazines it will make a name for [illegible] author. After the close of the services at the church the conference adjourned to the study of Rev. Nicklas, where a secret session was held.

This evening Rev. Sutter, of Galion, will deliver a sermon in English at the church. This closes the conference.

Oysters served at A. O. H. dance tonight, 25c. 1

Former Marion Lady.

Miss Anna Kelly died at Bucyrus Monday and was buried today. She was about twenty-one years of age, and formerly resided in Marion. She was a niece of the late Timothy Kelly, and for two or three years resided with Mr. Kelly. Her two brothers were employed here in the store of T. Kelly and both died with consumption. The same malady caused the death of the young lady.

Death of an Infant.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Imbody, of Bowling Green township, died Tuesday. The funeral services were held at the Mt. Olive M. E. church this forenoon, Rev. E. G. Brumbaugh officiating, and the remains were brought to the Marion cemetery this afternoon for interment.

When ordering Cocoa and Chocolates be sure and ask for **Huyler's.** They have no superior.

Artistically Speaking.

"I was out painting the town last night, but the whole thing remains a dim memory with no continuity."

"Ah, sort of an impressionist painting, eh?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FRIENDS'
OATS
DAILY SALES 80,000 POUNDS.
ALWAYS THE BEST.
SOLD ONLY IN 2 LB. PACKAGES.
VITALITY and ENERGY
DEPEND UPON THE FOOD YOU EAT.
DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL, ECONOMICAL.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
FRIENDS'
ROLLED OATS

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
"I have used Cleveland's Baking Powder with entire satisfaction in the preparation of breads, biscuits and cakes." JULIET CORSON, *Founder of New York Cooking School.*

RAILROAD NOTES.

Detective Little, of the Erie, was in the city today on business.

C. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the C. and E., was in the city Tuesday night, looking after business in the interests of the company.

It is stated that beginning in the spring the Big Four will shorten the running time of its fast trains between New York and Cincinnati and St. Louis.

A company in Chicago is putting on the market a new dust guard for car axles. It consists of two pieces of wood fitting together and forming an oval-shaped collar about the axle. These two pieces are held together by a piece of spring wire fitting in an encircling groove. By this construction the pieces fit closely about the axle at all times, preventing the admission of dust between the guard and axle.

John Tod, receiver and special master commissioner for the sale of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, has published notice of the sale of the road on Feb. 25 at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the court house of Summit county, O., in Akron. The minimum price to be paid is to be $10,000,000, and the purchaser will be required to pay on the day of the sale $100,000, to be forfeited in case the purchase is not completed, and the balance must be paid in 30 days unless the court should see fit to extend the time.

Chicago and Erie train 12 was delayed over an hour in getting to this point this morning. The engine of the train broke down at Moran's switch, just six miles west of here, and Engineer Murphy had to take a switch engine and bring in the delayed train. A funny incident in connection with the wreck was the impatience of the passengers. One of the passengers who had to make connection with another train at this point, inquired the distance to Marion and started to walk. The train passed him after he had gone a mile.

The great improvement in the lighting of passenger cars by the Pintsch gas invention has been followed by an improvement equally as important in the lighting of buoys on oceans and lakes by Pintsch gas. The innovation made by the lighthouse board in this respect has given most satisfactory results and saved an immense amount of money to commerce. There are two Pintsch gas buoys on the lakes at present, one at Buffalo and the other at Erie. These have given such satisfaction and are such a great help to vesselmen that more of the Pintsch gas buoys will undoubtedly soon be established.

In comparing the four great tunnels of the world there is seen to be a very remarkable decrease in time and cost of the successive works. The Hoosac tunnel, the oldest of the four, cost $379 a foot; the Mont Cenis, the next in date, cost $356 a foot; the St. Gothard cost $229 a foot, and the Alberg, the latest in date, cost only $154 a foot. This rapid decrease in cost, within comparatively few years, is a marked indication of the great progress in mechanical methods and improvement in rock excavating tools. A still more striking result exists in the case of a tunnel through the Cascade mountains, on the line of the Northern Pacific. The tunnel, which is 16½ feet wide, 22 feet high and 8,950 feet long, was bored through the mountains in 22 months, at a rate of 413 feet a month, and at a cost of the completed tunnel of only $118 a foot.

A BIG DEAL.

Indiana Capitalists Trying to Control the Oil Market.

A company headed by Major Doxey, the natural gas king, and several Indiana capitalists, has been formed. They style themselves the Indiana Oil company, and the men interested have already got options and leases on thousands of acres of oil land in the state, now fast coming into the first rank as oil producing territory.

Major Doxey alone has 12,000 acres under lease and as many more under option. They will try to control the market, and instead of shipping to Ohio and Pennsylvania to refine will erect large refineries in Indiana.

The output at present in its crude state amounts to about $5,000,000 per year. It is thought that in two years Indiana will be shipping $50,000,000 worth of oil annually. It is looked upon as the great field of the future.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Signs of Returning Prosperity.

It is important to note, however, that many of the most acute financiers of this country are backing with investments their opinion that we are about to enter upon a period of pronounced and general prosperity.—Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

A Misfit.

Weary Watkins—My folks always told me I was cut out for a gentleman.

Hungry Higgins—Mebbe you was, pardner, but ef you was you sure belong in the misfit department.—Cleveland World.

FROM COCHRANTON.

Notes and News from a Special Star Correspondent.

COCHRANTON, Jan. 28.—Rev. A. C. Crist, of Ostrander, will hold services at the union church next Saturday at 7 p. m. There will also be communion services Sunday at 11 a. m., at which time those desiring can unite with the church.

Ed Kerr is having some trouble in getting his insurance, but hopes to make a settlement with the company soon.

James Maner, of Pitt, O., was in this vicinity last Thursday looking at some of the fine farms, with the view of purchasing.

Messrs. C. H. McElvy, Dan Cliff and brother some time ago advanced the money to get patented a car rail coupler which proved to be a good thing, and the wright was recently sold to a Pittsburg firm for $30,000, the above named gentlemen realizing $5000 each from the sale.

The trial of Horn Bros., of Richwood, vs. T. P. Barnthouse, will come off in 'Squire King's court Thursday.

We have noticed that our sister towns around us are troubled with thieving of different kinds. We are thankful to say that we have been free from anything of the kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Conley called on Mrs. Conley's sister, in Marion, Sunday.

Prof. Gast reports the singing class at Union flourishing, having now sixty members enrolled.

Dr. Hinklin, of LaRue, passed through our village last Wednesday evening.

Miss Edith Rhoads, who was very sick with measles, is reported much better.

Death of Squire Ridgeway.

[Kenton Daily News.]

'Squire C. C. Ridgeway, one of the county's pioneers, died Saturday at his home near LaRue after a lingering illness. This old and respected gentleman was born in Maryland on June 5, 1809, and when one year old came with his parents to Muskingum county, where he lived till 1838 when he came to Hardin county. For a number of years he taught school and afterwards served three years as justice of the peace. He has always boasted that in his three years as 'squire he never had but one case come to trial, he invariably inducing the parties to settle their disputes without a trial. He was married twice, having ten children by his first wife and one by his second. He married his second wife, Mrs. Caroline Davis, in 1858. His funeral occurred yesterday from Montgomery church four miles north of LaRue.

In the death of 'Squire Ridgeway the county loses one of its most upright, honest and prosperous farmers, a sturdy plant of the old stock, a disciple of the old school, one of those men of whom there are entirely too few left.

We all know that any tired muscle can be restored by rest. Your stomach is a muscle. Dyspepsia is its manner of saying "I am tired. Give me rest." To rest the stomach you must do its work outside of the body.

This is the Shaker's method of curing indigestion, and its success is best attested by the fact that these people are practically free from what is without doubt the most prevalent disease. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains digested food which is promptly absorbed without taxing the tired digestive organs, but it is likewise an aid to the digestion or other foods in the stomach. A 10 cent trial bottle will convince you of its merit, and these you can obtain through all druggists.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of castor oil.

Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets via the Buckeye Route

Will be sold to certain points in Alabama, Arizona, Okalahoma, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia at extremely low rates of fare, on January 27 and 28, and February 10 and 11 and March 9 and 10. For full particulars as to rates, time of trains and information in general write to agents C., H. V. and T. Ry. or W. H. Fisher, G. P. and T. A., Columbus, O. 55-t38

German Croup Remedy

Cures in one dose; never sickens.

Have your grocer send you some of **Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates** with your next order. Once tried, always used.

Oysters served at A. O. H. dance tonight, 25c. 1

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL Co.
HEADQUARTERS ... FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL
PHONE 8
OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING.

SMOKELESS COAL
JUST THE NICEST YOU EVER SAW.
Also Pittson Egg and Chestnut,
LeHigh Valley--all sizes, Scranton--all sizes,
And Massillon, Raymond City, Sedalia and
Hocking Coal
AT S. E. DeWOLFE'S.

WE DO IT.
WHAT?
REPAIR WORK,
Lathe Work, Drilling, Pipe Cutting and Threading, Casting.
ANY KIND OF JOB WORK QUICK,
AND PRICES RIGHT.
The Automatic Boiler Feeder Co.,
Old Huber Works, State Street.

COAL
L. B. GURLEY
Sole Agent for
Sunday Creek Coal
Office North of Jail.
TELEPHONE NO. 67

STOLL SELLS SHOES.

Our STAR Circus Is Coming!
Continuous performances. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with
WILLIMANTIC STAR ★ THREAD.
Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

F. R. SUTTER,
STOVES, RANGES, MANTELS, AND TILE.
MARION ROOFING WORKS
131 S. MAIN ST
ESTABLISHED 1865
Agent for the Economy Furnace. Get my Prices.

COAL!
BEST HARD AND SOFT COAL at
Linsley & Lawrence's.
Telephone No. 6.

NEW
WINTER GOODS.
Williams & Leffler
THE LEADING TAILORS,
Have now in stock all the Newest Designs, Colors and Mixtures. A great variety of Plain Goods, in all makes, which they will make up at the lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class workmanship. Satisfaction is always given.

AN ARTIST IN CRIME.

BY RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI

[Copyright, [illegible] by G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XII.

THE HISTORY OF THE RUBY.

During the next few weeks there were numerous references to the ruby robbery in the daily papers. Interviews were published purporting to have been held with every one of note who had been present. The police were twitted with their inability to discover the thief. The detectives from the central office came and went mysteriously, and were silent to all questioners, the while maintaining an expression which plainly said, "We could and we would." One or two persons were even arrested, only to be promptly discharged when brought before the committing magistrates. So that interest in the affair soon died out. Another crime occurred, and all New York had something else to talk of. The Remsen ruby was forgotten by the masses.

Mr. Barnes, however, thought of little else. He racked his brain for a promising starting point, and the more he thought the more he was tempted to make a trip to New Orleans to unravel this, as he had many other mysteries, "from the other end." Yet he hated to leave the scene where were the chief actors in the drama, and as he felt certain the principal in one or all of the crimes. At last he resolved to make a move, hoping little from it, yet unwilling longer to rest actually idle in this case. He wrote the following letter:

Mr. Arthur Randolph:

DEAR SIR—Since you have engaged me to undertake to prove that Mr. Mitchel himself stole the ruby on the night of the festival I presume that you will consent to give me some assistance in the matter. In the first interview that I had with you you may recall that you stated that your friend, in your opinion, is somewhat insane on the subject of celebrated jewels. You said, in effect, that if he were pressed a little on this line he would drift off into the narration of tales of gems and crimes committed to obtain them. I would much like to hear Mr. Mitchel talk upon his hobby, but, as you know, he is on the defensive with me. Can you in some way arrange to have a talk with him yourself and draw him out, while I should be secreted where I could overhear the conversation? I should wish you to mention the loss of the ruby—to suggest, if not charge outright, that he himself has taken the gem, and when he denies it, as he surely will, ask him whether there is any peculiar story connected with it—that is, whether it has ever been stolen before. From such a conversation I might get a hint which, seeming as nothing to you, might be valuable to me. Will you do this? Remember you yourself said that "all is fair," etc.

Yours truly, J. BARNES.

In reply to this he received a note asking him to meet Mr. Randolph at his club on the following evening.

The next afternoon Mr. Mitchel called at the Hoffman House and went up to the room occupied by Mr. Thauret, finding that gentleman at home. Mr. Thauret advanced to meet him, and the two shook hands cordially.

"Thauret," began Mr. Mitchel, "I want to talk to you seriously about that jewel robbery."

"I am all attention," said Mr. Thauret, lighting a cigarette and dropping into a comfortable rocking chair.

"To begin with, let me recapitulate. I will go back to our partnership arrangement. You and I became in a way secret partners, or perhaps 'gambling pals' would be more accurate. At that time I agreed to furnish the capital for our operations up to a certain point. I believe I have done so, in spite of the fact that our losses have been rather heavy and the further fact that you confidentially told me that you had a method or a system by which losses could be avoided, or at least controlled. Am I accurate?"

"Quite so, my friend. You have proved yourself an admirable silent partner, since you have allowed me to have my own way, paying the bills and asking no questions till now. Am I to understand that the losses annoy you, and that you wish an explanation?"

"You may give me one in a moment. Here is another point. You promised to drop Adrian Fisher."

"Well?"

"You have not done so. I requested you to wear the Ali Baba costume the other night, and yet you chose to give it to Fisher. Why was that?"

"It will be more simple to explain about the losses first and come to Fisher later. As you perhaps know, that detective Barnes has chosen to place a spy at my heels. Under the circumstances I thought it wise to play the spy upon my spy. Several times I have gone to the club and then placed myself where I could watch my man. In this way I soon discovered that he had become intimate with one of the club servants. One [illegible] this fellow, and partly by threatening to have him discharged, but mainly by using money, I got out of him what the detective was asking about me. This was chiefly whether I [illegible] won when I play cards. I found that the result of every game that I [illegible] was being reported. Consequent[illegible] I made it a rule to lose [illegible] money somewhere [illegible] advancing the [illegible] remittances from Paris [illegible] If you are tired [illegible] engagement I will pay you at [illegible] inconvenient." [illegible]

"As you know, I did not design to attend the festival. You went to Philadelphia, were taken ill and sent me a letter asking me to take your place and wear your dress, which I was to obtain by presenting your note to the costumer. I did this, fully intending to carry out your wishes."

"Then how was it that I saw Fisher wearing my costume?"

"I was coming to that. Just before leaving for the affair [illegible] here but the costumer, who informed me that a man had been to his place and had catechised him about me, explaining that he was a detective hunting down a [illegible]. He showed the fellow [illegible]. Afterward he [illegible] regretted [illegible] and came to notify me [illegible] expressed [illegible] might [illegible]. I saw at once that this meant that Barnes would be at the festival, or at any rate one of his men."

"You were right in that. He was there."

"Yes, but I was not sure of it till after the robbery, when all unmasked. He wore one of the Forty Thieves dominos, and I failed to see through the disguise. With the knowledge thus obtained I determined to have some amusement at the expense of the great detective, and decided to wear one of the dominos instead of your dress. It was essential, however, that some one should impersonate Ali Baba in order that the tableaux might not be interrupted. Fisher was the only man I could ask to assume the role. He acquiesced, and that is all there was to that. I have not taken him up again, I assure you."

"Very good. That is satisfactory. You must pardon my questioning, but, after all, I did not understand and had a right to do so. Tell me, were you near when the robbery occurred? Did you see it done?"

"I must have been near, but I did not see it. I was awaiting to kiss the hand of the Scheherazade when Mr. Barnes suddenly cried out that a robbery had been committed and ordered masks off. I slipped out of my domino and went to him as soon as the lights were on."

"You might have suggested to him to search everybody, as he did on the train."

"By George, that is just what I did, but he declined. I guess that train experience made him dubious as to the value of that sort of thing."

At this both men laughed heartily, as though enjoying the discomfiture of the detective.

"It seems," said Mr. Mitchel, "that Barnes suspected that the ruby was to be stolen and informed Mr. Rawlston early in the evening that there would be thieves in the audience."

"Did he indeed? Too bad that, with all his shrewdness, he was not able to catch the thief or thieves rather, eh?"

Once more they both laughed. Then Mr. Mitchel suggested that they should go to the club, and thither they went. Upon entering the doorkeeper informed Mr. Mitchel that Mr. Randolph was in the parlor and desired to see him. He and Mr. Thauret therefore went into the great reception room. Mr. Randolph arose as they appeared.

"Good evening, Randolph," said Mr. Mitchel. "You wish to see me?"

"Oh, nothing special. I came in to dine here and told the doorman to send you to me in case you should turn up. I wanted company, that is all."

"Don't like to eat alone, eh?"

"That is it. Eating is a nuisance, made tolerable only by good companionship. Mr. Thauret, shall I have a place set for you also?"

"If you desire I shall be most happy," said Mr. Thauret.

"Very well," said Mr. Randolph. "I will attend to it. I have some letters to write now, if you will excuse me. Meet me promptly at 7 in the private dining room."

Mr. Randolph left the apartment and went to the floor above. Here he joined Mr. Barnes, who was awaiting him.

"Well," said the detective, "can you manage it?"

"Everything is arranged. Mitchel is here, and he has brought Thauret with him. I don't understand the intimacy that has sprung up between those two. But that is not to the point. They will dine with me in our private dining room. I shall arrange that our meal shall be served at a table immediately next to the large portiere that separates the private dining room from the main saloon. I shall also order a dinner for you at a table just on the other side of the curtain. If you have good ears, you should hear all that passes with little difficulty."

"I am satisfied with your arrangement and shall undoubtedly be able to hear at least the greater part of what occurs."

"Very well. Now go to the library at the farther end, hidden behind a newspaper file, you will be safe from the observation of my guests. Promptly at [illegible] my guests will [illegible]. Five minutes later [illegible] you can [illegible]."

Mr. Barnes followed these instructions, and Mr. Randolph went to [illegible] arrangements. At 7 [illegible] he was joined by his guests [illegible] the three sat at table [illegible] Mr. Barnes [illegible] Mr. Randolph [illegible] Mr. Mitchel [illegible] Rawls[illegible]

you know I was saying only recently that any one who, like you, would hoard up rare gems, keeping them locked in a vault where no one can see them, is in a way insane. I was glad when you gave that ruby to Miss Remsen, and took it as a symptom of returning lucidity that you should unearth one of your hidden treasures. I have no doubt that you have others like it buried in some corner of your safe. Why not get one out and present it to the lady?"

"You are mistaken, Randolph. I cannot so easily produce a mate to that ruby."

"Why not? Was there anything peculiar about it?"

"Yes, but we will not talk of it."

This curt way of dismissing the subject was a surprise to Mr. Randolph, for however little Mr. Mitchel cared to show his gems he had never before been unwilling to embrace any opportunity to talk about them. Mr. Randolph started in a new direction, remembering the hints of the detective.

"Mitchel," said he, "I would almost be willing to wager that you not only can give Miss Remsen as good a ruby, but that you could actually give her the same one."

"I hope to do so," was the quiet reply.

"You don't understand me. I mean that I half believe that your sickness in Philadelphia was all a farce, that you came over and yourself stole the gem."

"Indeed? And what leads you to such a preposterous deduction?"

"I think that this is your way of endeavoring to win your wager. I think that no one but yourself could have taken the pin from Miss Remsen's hair, as for no one else would she have submitted."

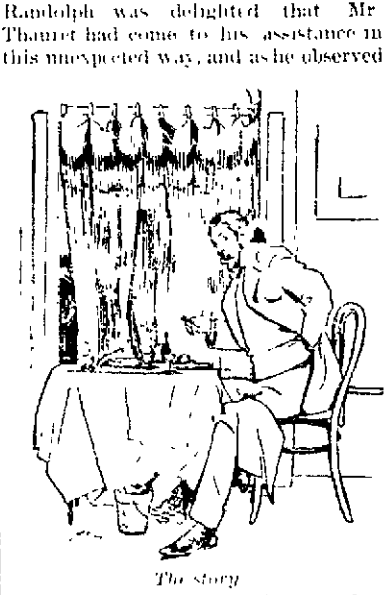
"Randolph, your repeated allusions to Miss Remsen in this connection, and especially your insinuation that I would ask her to be an accomplice in such a piece of duplicity, and that she would consent, are distasteful to me in the extreme. If you will pardon my saying so, it is a poor entertainment to offer a guest."

"Oh, I meant no offense, old man, I assure you! We will drop the subject, of course."

This was followed by a silence. Mr. Randolph was at his wits' end to find a way to force Mr. Mitchel to talk. He felt that nothing had been accomplished. Mr. Barnes, however, thought differently, for he had at last come to a positive conclusion. From Mr. Mitchel's tone of voice and the words of his last speech the detective felt certain that whatever part Mr. Mitchel himself may have played in the robbery Miss Remsen was innocent. He also wondered whether the conversation would now drift back to the ruby. Perhaps it would not have done so had not Mr. Thauret, who, up to this point, had scarcely spoken during the progress of the meal, once more broached the subject.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Mitchel," said he, "but your remark just now, that there is something special about the lost ruby, has greatly excited my curiosity. Unless you have some private reason for not doing so, I beg that you will tell us the history of the gem, if it has one."

There was a pause, during which Mr. Mitchel looked at his plate and seemed as though studying a problem. Mr. Randolph was delighted that Mr. Thauret had come to his assistance in this unexpected way, and as he observed Mr. Mitchel's hesitation it seemed to him that there was a contest going on in his mind between a powerful desire to talk on his hobby and some prudential whisper that silence would be better. The detective also waited with some anxiety, a piece of a sweetbread on his fork, carried but half way to his mouth.



The story

"Well, gentlemen," at last said Mr. Mitchel, "I will tell you the story." Mr. Barnes took the tidbit from his fork with a smile that showed his teeth as [illegible] it noiselessly. "First join me in a glass," continued Mr. Mitchel. "Drink this ruby colored wine and pledge me that you will not repeat what I say. This only because I do not wish to cheapen the inestimable reputation of being a connoisseur as I certainly should if some reporter should hear and publish this story now while the loss of the gem is fresh in the memory of all."

The pledge was given, and Mr. Mitchel continued:

"That you might better appreciate this story I might begin with a dissertation on rubies, explaining to you the difference between the true oriental gem, which is rare of any magnitude, and the inferior specimens known as spinels. However, you would not accuse me of [illegible] knowledge which has come to me through the study of my hobby. I will come at once to the story of the lost jewel. Just where it was first found is not accurately known, and of its earlier history I can only tell you what has [illegible]. You [illegible] as much [illegible] history then [illegible] Moses in the [illegible] gift to [illegible] daughter of [illegible] first in the [illegible] Exodus [illegible]

exodus of Moses and the Israelites the ruby passed out of Egypt. From that time for many centuries its history is not marked by any great event, save that we learn that it was kept by the high priests of the synagogue and so passed down from generation to generation. One odd fact I must not forget. The deep red color, as you know, is the most prized. The color of this ruby at the present time is the most perfect in existence. Yet, so the story goes, at first the matched pair of gems were of a pale rose color."

"Do you mean us to believe," interrupted Mr. Randolph, "that the color has deepened with time?"

"I do not ask you to believe anything. But it is not time that is supposed to have improved the color. With the conquest of Jerusalem this jewel fell into the hands of the Romans, and so in time came into the possession of Cæsar. In his courtship of Cleopatra he soon discovered that extraordinary woman's passion for resplendent jewels, and he was audacious enough to present it to her. Fearing that this might be readily traced to him when the jewel was missed, as it would surely be, he told her secretly of his purpose and then tied it about the neck of a pigeon, which flew with it directly to the palace of Cleopatra, who awaited the arrival of the bird on the rooftops. The pigeon, when nearly home, was attacked by a hawk, and Cleopatra ordered one of her archers to slay the larger bird with his arrow. This the man attempted, but struck the pigeon, which fell, bleeding and dead, at the queen's feet. She at once removed the gem, which was covered with blood and dyed with it a rich red."

"But, Mr. Mitchel," said Mr. Thauret, "surely a ruby could not absorb blood?"

"It is the history of the gem." Mr. Mitchel spoke in so odd a tone that one almost thought that, carried away by his love of precious stones, he had imbibed some of the superstition connected with them. He spoke as though he believed the tale. Mr. Barnes began to understand what Mr. Randolph had meant when he said that perhaps the desire to possess a rare stone might tempt this gentleman to commit a crime. Mr. Mitchel continued:

"I need not follow the story of Cleopatra. It is too well known. But there is an incident that has not been written in the general history of her career. There was an Egyptian priest who was madly in love with her, and in a moment of impulse he dared to tell her of his attachment one day when alone with her. She seemed slightly amused at his ardor, and asked what he, a poor priest, could offer her, who had rich rulers at her feet. In desperation he answered that he could give his life. The queen laughed and said: 'That is mine already. But you priests claim to be all wise. Find me the mate to my great ruby and perhaps I will listen to your love pleadings.' To her intense surprise the man replied: 'That I could do if I dared. The gem which you have has but returned to its proper place. It was once Pharaoh's. He also had the mate to it, which from him descended through kings to Rameses the Great. It is buried in his coffin.' 'Get it for me,' was the terse reply of Cleopatra, given now as a command rather than a request.

"In fear the priest went into the pyramid and stole the jewel. When he presented it to Cleopatra, she cried out at him: 'What fool's trick is this? Do you think this pale stone a match to mine?' The priest explained that hers had been dyed red in the blood of the pigeon. 'Ah, so!' she replied. 'Then this one shall be also a richer red. You promised me your life once. I claim it, and in your blood this stone shall be steeped till it matches the other in color.' She carried out her threat, and the two stones were once more mates."

"What an absurdity!" exclaimed Mr. Randolph.

"Do not say so," said Mr. Thauret. "We cannot tell what may happen in this world."

"The next change of owners was when Cleopatra killed herself. One of her handmaidens stole the two rubies, but she herself was taken, a slave, to Rome and sold. Her purchaser discovered the rubies, took them from her, and then secretly murdered her, lest she might tell that he had them. From this time on they have gone by the name of the 'Egyptian gems.' I need not give you the whole list of robberies and murders that have been connected with the two stones, though I have the written record complete, with names of all the victims. Suffice it to say that for years no one was the gainer by getting possession of them. They have always been impossible to sell until I bought this one, which is the first time either ever was offered honestly in the market. Before this each new owner had obtained the jewels either by theft or murder and dared not admit that he had them. Another curious thing is that no one has ever succeeded in hiding the jewels so that they could not be found. They have been secreted between the stones of a wall, they have been sewed under the hide of an ass and hidden in other equally obscure places, yet always the next thief has found and taken them."

"Ah, that is interesting!" said Mr. Thauret. "But tell us frankly, since we are pledged not to repeat what we hear, do you suppose there is any power inherent in the stone which attracts persons to their discovery?"

"I cannot say, but that is one of the claims. This seems to be substantiated by recent events too."

"How so?"

"Well, my usual interest in large gems led me to police headquarters when that woman Rose Mitchel was killed, after having been robbed. The jewels, you remember, had been quickly recovered and are still in the hands of the police. I was allowed to see them, and the ruby in that lot is undoubtedly the mate to mine."

"You think that it was the presence of that stone which led to the discovery by the police of the satchel containing the jew[illegible]

[illegible]

but Mr. Mitchel merely shrugged his shoulders for answer, though it seemed plain that he did hold that opinion. Mr. Barnes wondered whether Mr. Thauret's interest was due to the fact that, having stolen the jewels, he was astonished to hear of so strange an explanation of their recovery from the hotel where he had hidden them. Yet the man's next words seemed to dispel such an idea. He said:

"You may believe in that sort of thing, Mr. Mitchel, but I, who have only modern ideas, cannot accept any such theory. The fact that the stones have always been discovered when hidden has led those who know the history to mistake a chain of coincidences for evidence of supernatural power within the stones themselves. I think I can readily account for the series of hidings and findings."

"I should be pleased to have you do so," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Have you never read Edgar Poe's tale, the one where a letter is stolen and hidden? The detectives failed to find it, though it was in plain sight all the time, but another man did find it. He went upon the correct theory that the thief, knowing that a search would be made, and guessing that all obscure places would be explored first, would hide it in some commonplace manner. He visited the apartments, and found the letter in the letter rack. Now this is ingenious, but Mr. Poe here gives us a bit of special pleading and a curious anomaly at the same time. He wished to show that an obscure corner would be a bad hiding place, and so worked out his result. At the same time he draws a skillful thief who baffled expert police, and yet who hid his letter where the first man with brains easily found it. This is the anomaly. Where the article is small, as is the case with this lost ruby, there is but one safe place for the thief to hide his stolen property."

"And that place is?" asked Mr. Mitchel, himself betraying interest.

"Upon his own person, where at all times he could be on the alert to thwart the searching committee."

"Ah, you are forgetting," said Mr. Mitchel, "that idea was not overlooked by Edgar Poe. In the tale the man was waylaid by officers in disguise, who bound him and then searched him. If the letter had been about him, it would have been found."

"Not at all. The letter was placed in an envelope, which had been turned, and then mailed so that on the reverse it received the postal imprint. This foiled the detectives when they examined the letter rack. It would have fooled them in exploring his pockets if found with other letters similarly addressed. On the other hand, had it been in his pocket the man who finally obtained it could have done so by creating a confusion in the street which attracted the man to the window. It would have been difficult for him even to guess that it was in the pocket. Besides, with the ruby it would be simple, since it is an article that can be disposed of at a moment's notice."

"Very true," said Mr. Mitchel, "but"— Here he paused for a moment and seemed abstracted. Quickly recovering, he said: "What was I saying? I have lost the thread of our conversation."

"Mr. Thauret suggested that the thief could keep the ruby about him," replied Mr. Randolph.

"Ah, exactly! Now I remember. Well, I should say that it would be a hazardous undertaking. I believe, had I stolen the gem—as, by the way, Randolph, you suggested—I could do better than that."

"Ah," said Mr. Randolph, "this is getting interesting. Come, tell us. How should you hide the jewel, supposing that you had taken it?"

"That is a leading question," said Mr. Mitchel. "I prefer not to answer it. Walls have ears, you know." He said this in a significant way that made Mr. Randolph uncomfortable for a moment. Mr. Mitchel at once continued, "I will say this, however, that the thief, whoever he is, cannot profit by his theft."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Thauret.

"Because there is not another gem in existence save those two which are so absolutely perfect in color. In fact, they are the standards by which rubies are valued. It is claimed that the expression 'pigeon blood ruby' owes its existence to the staining of one of these gems in the manner described. Dealers sometimes cut a pigeon's throat to compare the blood with the color of a gem being appraised. The significance of this is that the stolen gem cannot be sold as it is because it would be recognized, and I have notified all the great dealers in the world that my 'Egyptian gem' has been stolen. If it were attempted to have it cut up, the lapidary would at once report the matter, as the reward offered by me is greater than could be earned by recutting the stone."

"Suppose that the thief himself is a gem cutter?" asked Thauret.

"Even then the perfect color would at once tell the first dealer to whom he applied that the 'Egyptian gem' had been recut."

"The thief might be a patient man, and all things come to him who waits," replied Mr. Thauret.

"True," said Mr. Mitchel. "But mark my words, the 'Egyptian gem' will not be sold by the person who has it now."

"Especially if that person is yourself," said Mr. Randolph.

"Just so," answered Mr. Mitchel.

The conversation now drifted to other things, and shortly after, the dinner being over, the three men separated.

As Mr. Barnes was about to leave the main dining room one of the servants handed him a note [illegible] from Mr. Randolph. He opened it at once and was surprised and chagrined to read:

When Mr. Barnes [illegible]

[illegible] Barnes [illegible]

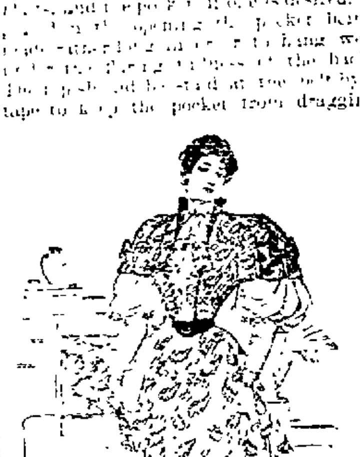
discovered my presence. Was that last part—about his having warned all the dealers—thrown in gratuitously for my benefit and to lead me to suppose that some one else stole the stone? If so, why [illegible] know that he saw me?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NEWEST SKIRTS.

Wide, Heavy Gowns Still Weigh Down Long Suffering Woman.

The skirts now fashionable have often fewer gores, the number of seams [illegible] unnecessary. All the fitting [illegible] can be done by taking in [illegible] the seams and [illegible] fullness left behind is laid in two [illegible] plaits. If two plaits are [illegible] a third is placed under [illegible]. The closing of the [illegible] under the [illegible] and the pocket, if one is desired, is [illegible] pocket being [illegible] to hang well [illegible] of the back [illegible] at the belt by a tape to keep the pocket from dragging down too heavily. Many women object to the back opening of a skirt, which is always more or less treacherous, and have the opening at the side seam of the back, instead fastening it with small hooks all the way. This is the preferable style for the present type of skirt if it is neatly done. Where there are stitched tabs on either side of the tablier, as in the case with many tailor made costumes, the skirt may open under one of the tabs.



VELVET COSTUME.

The circumference of skirts varies from 5 to 7 yards. The tremendous widths sometimes reported are exaggerations and are not to be considered seriously. No woman could carry a skirt heavily lined and stiffened, of the dimensions some [illegible] writers give. The inside of the foot should be finished with a silk ruffle from 4 to 6 inches wide. The length around the skirt and half as much again will make it full enough. This year it is cut straight instead of on the bias and has two gathering threads an inch apart. It is sewed on the lining and facing of the skirt along each gathering thread very strongly, and the lower edge is tacked to the edge of the skirt every four or five inches.

A sketch is given of a costume of old blue brocade velvet. The ample godet skirt is plain. The bodice opens over a chemisette of [illegible] mousseline de soie with a cravat of old lace. The elbow sleeves, of draped embroidered mousseline de soie, have full caps of velvet, open on the outside and decorated with bows of plain blue velvet. The belt and collar are also of plain velvet, and antique buttons adorn the bodice.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

UNC' EPHRAIM'S WISDOM.

"De prayers ob some folks soun's lak a'ful tempts ter bribe de Almighty.

"O[illegible] all fo'ks [illegible] de bigges' am de [illegible] ebrybody else am one.

"De way some o' yo' [illegible] p'ints ter de sinfulness ob yo' young days, er [illegible] t'ink yo' was proud ob yo' brack record.

"Sometimes er man what d'sa'ves success [illegible] nuffin but ha'd luck, but er man mos' gin'ly gits [illegible] in dis ole worl'.

"Er villun kin be brave, but nobody but er hones' man kin be fea'less.

"Hit makes me weep fo' human natcher ter see how [illegible] de happiness [illegible] an how de unhappy [illegible] mawtal [illegible] enjoy life.

"An' [illegible] de worl' [illegible] but am laziness.

[illegible]

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BETTER THAN A DOCTOR
CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

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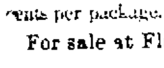
For sale at Flocken's Drug Store.



A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

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SECOND. We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

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N. Y., L. E. AND W.
[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]
CITY DEPOT.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	[illegible] am	No. 12	4 30 am
No. 5	10.20 am	No. 16*	12.52 pm
No. 3	10 55 pm	No. 8	[illegible] pm
No. 27 (local)	7:45 am	No. 35 (local)	[illegible] pm

Nos. 27 and 38 run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 16 runs to Salamanca only.

[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]
C. AND M. DIVISION.
MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

WEST.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9 01 am	No. 12	1 15 am
No. 5	10 50 am	No. 2	5 10 pm
No. 3	11 25 pm	No. 8	[illegible] pm
No. 33	12.55 pm	No. 32	[illegible]

Nos. 33 and 32 run between Marion and Lima only. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays, and stop at all stations.

[In effect 12.00 m. Sunday, Oct [illegible] 1895.]
BIG FOUR.

EAST.		WEST.	
No. 36	9:10 am	No. 11	[illegible] am
No. 2	5 25 pm	No. 3	[illegible] am
No. 18	10:57 pm	No. 35	[illegible] pm
No. 54 local	3 55 pm	No. 55 local	[illegible] am

No. 11, daily, stops at LaRue.
No. 3, daily except Sunday, makes local stops.
No. 35, daily, make local stops.
No. 36, daily, stops at Caledonia.
No. 2, daily except Sunday, makes local stops west of Galion.
No. 18, daily, does not make local stops.
Local, daily except Sunday.

[In effect Dec. 15.]
C., H. V. and T.
(BUCKEYE ROUTE.)

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 31	[illegible]am	No. [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 33	10:25am	No. 34	[illegible]
No. 35	4:30pm	No. 32	[illegible]
No. 37	10:22pm	No. 30	[illegible]

Trains 31 and [illegible] daily except Sun[illegible]

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

[In effect Dec. 16, 1895.]

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 2	9:00 am	No. 1	[illegible]
No. 4	[illegible] pm	No. 3	[illegible]
No. 6	[illegible]	No. 5	[illegible]

No passenger trains run on Sun[illegible]

R LOVERS OF WHIST

edrich Discusses the Essen-
al Features of the Game.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN LEADS.

of Leading Cards Based on Logic Convention—The Former a Mathe- Reason and Unchangeable—The strategical and Susceptible of Mod- ation.

choice of suit to be led has upon the most important whist follows, "Which card of the suit?" If it were not stant necessity of giving in- partner of the state of the problem of chances would settle the question according to matical laws. Where suits commanding cards would be low ones, in order to give a chance to play his best cards in establishing yours. In- general rule is preserved, but the imparting information renders leading much more complex. ing upon the history of the whist leads, suffice it to through such discarded masters and somewhat discredited ones great English authority Hen- ("Cavendish") and Trist and mans have elaborated a sys- nating in what is known as the leads." Each lead obeys the general laws:

when understood by the is the safest possible.

That it conveys a twofold in- to the partner: (a) Of the na- combination led from; (b) Of of cards led from.

these laws follow the general

That when it is proper to lead a any one less than the ten spot) always be the Fourth Best one as originally constituted—e. g., queen, 7, 6, 5. After leading the with the 6, the Fourth Best originally held, not the Best under the immediate

—When you open suit with a any one above a nine spot— with two high indifferent high to show four, the low-

On the second round, after a lead card, lead the commanding one, that, the compelling one (next to the master card) or, failing Best in suit of five or more, in shorter suits.

in leads, because of the in- of the principle of imparting disregard the first part of the of leading from the top of a succession of indifferent cards) suit from the bottom of the

following table, adapted from in Parvo," an excellent com- "The Gist of Whist," by Coffin, the capitals are the in- names of cards—A for ace, F Best, etc. The table is in- leads in both trump and plain leads in starred combinations, for plain suits alone. For cases lead Fourth Best. seven or more in suit, as in table.

LEADS—FIRST AND SECOND ROUNDS.

suit	3.	4.	5.
	—Number of cards—		
K Q J		K J	J A
K Q	K Q	K Q	Q A
K J	K A	K A	A K
	K A	K A	A K
Q J		A F	A J
Q J	A Q	A Q	A J
Q	L A	F A	A F
	L A	F A	A F
Q J		K T	J K
Q J	K J	K J	J K
	K Q	K (2)	Q (3)
	K Q	K (2)	Q (3)
	T K	T (1)	T (1)
	L (5)	F (5)	F (5)
J F 9		Q 9	Q I
	Q J	Q J	Q T
	Q J	F (6)	F (6)
	L (7)	F (7)	F (7)
cards	H L	F (7)	F (7)

NOTES.

as in the next shorter suit.
lead Q, otherwise orig-

lead K, otherwise F re-

lead F, if Q falls, lead K to show five; if A falls and Q

lead K, otherwise L.
K lead Q, otherwise L.
according to fall of cards.

REMARKS

to indicate six cards J, then the K, to indicate 7.

to indicate 6 or 7. the K.

K, Q, J, 10 and K, Q, J, lead the J, then the Q combinations, with 6 and 7 or the cards as for 5.

the more conservative Fourth Best can be adopt- also.

American leads is to whist application table is to arith- should study it in all Not one lead is founded upon both natural convention. If they every beginner should the time when, as an ex- and improve the con- the results of his own ex- strategy—it will be from than the natural side. in whist has both a mathematical and inductive justification. The logic of will be taken up in the next

DIEDRICH.
Whist Club, New York.

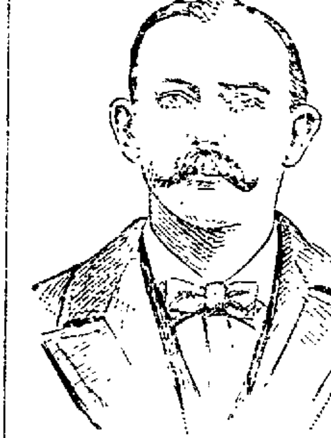
New Punching Bag.

goods house in New a new punching be popular with men of that kind just for don't do for professionals. is likely to be quite instead of being suspended bag is supported by a The pole rests in a which is set in a big which weighs about 100 of the bag after a than that of a bag wooden disk, but it is In other respects, the suspended from the of the new contriv- used anywhere. It or in the ball where there would

A GREAT BOWLER.

Nick Thyne and His Wonderful Team, the Linden Groves of Brooklyn.

One of the best known bowling teams in the country is the Linden Grove aggregation of Brooklyn, which is captained by the famous bowler Nick Thyne, the hero of many a hard fought battle on the alleys. Thyne is an old hand at the sport, having been through many bitter campaigns, and naturally understands every point of the game. His only trouble lies in the fact that he cannot control his temper when it comes down to a tight pace. He has made many high scores in his day, and one member of his team, Albert Silver, claims a record score of 300 pins. Not long ago the Linden Groves announced that they were ready to play any team of three or five men for $250 a side or more. Individual contests would also be made a feature if it were desired. The style of game was to be the American ten frame tenpin, and the rules of the American bowling congress were to govern all contests. The challenge was open to all bowlers in Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, or in cities in their immediate vicinity.



NICK THYNE.

Rochester and Buffalo bowlers have already agreed to meet the Linden Groves, and the Brooklynites expect to leave New York March 22, playing Rochester March 23, Buffalo 24, Cleveland 25, Detroit 26, Chicago 27 and Milwaukee 28. In case Cincinnati Cleveland or Detroit bowlers fail to accept the challenge the Brooklynites will then play two nights in Chicago and two nights in Milwaukee with separate teams.

There are any number of older bowling organizations in New York and vicinity than the Linden Groves, but none of them boasts of such a large aggregation of stars as the Brooklyn club. The Linden Groves were organized in Brooklyn during the season of 1890 and 1891, with a membership of 15. At that time all who were connected with the club knew little about the game, to say nothing whatever of entering tournaments or even playing match games, but they have since become wonderfully proficient in making strikes and spares.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

Yale and Harvard will hold a whist tournament some time in March.

Harvard has 151 candidates for the intercollegiate field and track team.

Tom Lansing, a Louisville pugilist, is said to have fallen heir to a $50,000 estate.

It is stated that John Morrill will be engaged to coach the Harvard baseball candidates.

Jack Glasscock, the veteran shortstop, will manage the Quincy (Ills.) team the coming season.

The Ministerial association of St. Joseph, Mo., has decided to inaugurate a crusade against Sunday baseball.

A running circuit, to include Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Elkhart, Ind.; Toledo and Columbus, O., and Saginaw, Mich., is being organized.

Forty young ladies in the State Normal school at Warrensburg, Mo., have organized an athletic association and will wear bloomers and sweaters.

A. Wilson, captain of the crack athletic team of the University of Pennsylvania, has resigned, and George W. Orton, the champion runner, has been elected to the position.

The handsome 5 year-old mare Quiz, 2:19¼, by Wilkemont, which won first prize in her class at the New York Horse show, belongs to James Gordon Bennett and will be shipped to Europe.

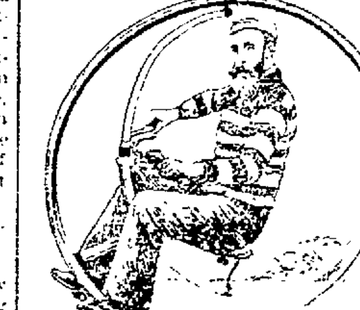
The guarantee money, amounting to $250, which Harvard returned to West Point, was used by the West Point football management in purchasing a silver cup, which was presented to the Harvard football eleven.

LATEST THING IN CYCLES.

A Novel Wheel Lately Brought Out by an English Inventor.

Over in London they have a new cycle—whether to give it the prefix of uni or bi has not yet been determined. It is somewhat more than one cycle and less than two and is altogether different from any of the models yet produced by the restless genius of the inventors of wheeling novelties. Instead of being on the wheel the rider is inside it. There is practically "a wheel within a wheel."

The inner wheel maintains a stationary position, which is necessary because it has fastened to it the rider's seat. Around it revolves the outer wheel, with which it has three points of contact: three grooved wheels that form a runway.



THE LATEST UNICYCLE.

The power is obtained by the simple action of a spring attached to the pedals, and it is promised that great speed will be made when the wheel is properly used. Lightness and simplicity of construction seem to be its best points. The rider, being suspended below the machine's center of gravity, maintains a level seat.

Experts who have seen this new device are not inclined to regard it as practical. It may, however, catch the fancy of that element in the cycling world which is looking for something unique and novel.

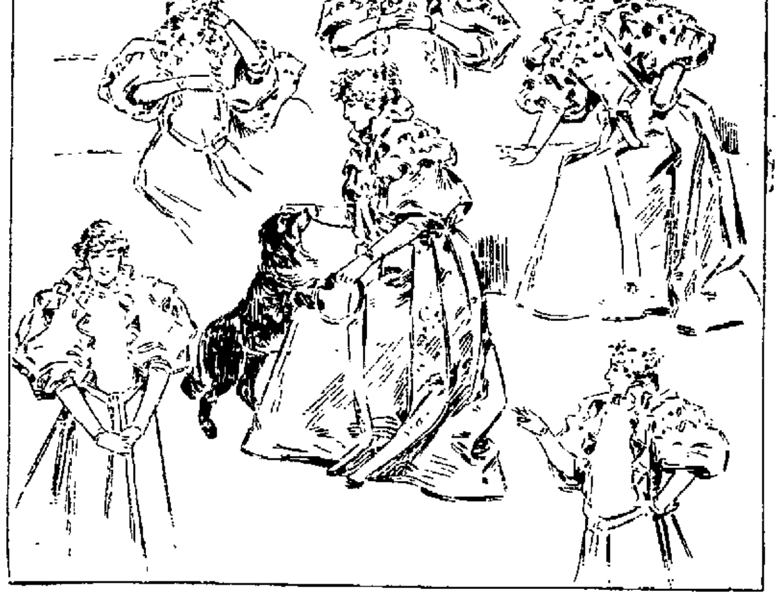
THEATRICAL REVIEW.

Matters of Interest In the New York Stage World.

THE PERENNIAL BERNHARDT.

The French Actress Is as Popular as Ever. The Decline of Comic Opera—"Sam'l of Posen's" Continued Ill Luck—Frank Daniels' Great Success as a Star.

Sarah Bernhardt is with us once more. She is at Abbey's theater, and there is just as much curiosity to see the great Frenchwoman as there was on the occasion of her first visit to this country. After all, she is par excellence the actress of the world—the actress who can draw enormous sums of money to the box office whether she happens to be in America, Russia, Italy, England or France. Outside of her great art I believe that one of the secrets of Sarah's universal potency and popularity lies in the fact that she is an actress at all times, off the stage as well as on. While submitting to the process of interviewing, the "divine Sarah" does not allow herself to forget her profession for a single moment. The newspaper man to whom has been assigned the task which in most cases is a good deal of a punishment never grieves when he is sent to get the Bernhardt's views, because he realizes that he is to witness as fine a piece of acting as any that she does in the theater. The accompanying sketches made during the progress of an interview with the eccentric French artist will serve to show that she never loses the opportunity to impress an audience, even though it consist only of an artist and a newspaper reporter. Like all actresses, Bernhardt dislikes to be interviewed, and again, like all actresses, she never loses an opportunity to let the gentlemen of the press know that she might be induced to say something. But, eccentricity aside, Bernhardt is the one French player who has been able to make tours of America profitable alike for star and managers. Duse is a great favorite with the critics, but she will never draw in this country with the masses like Sarah. The Duse's diffidence and her tuberculosian tendencies have been just a trifle overworked, and the people are realizing that they have been deluded by what was originally some exceptionally clever advertising. Duse will be here within a few weeks, and we shall then have the opportunity to see whether she will eclipse the Frenchwoman or be eclipsed by her.



SARAH BERNHARDT IN HER INTERVIEW POSES.

Is comic opera on the decline? Many persons declare that it is not, and point to the large number of organizations in existence which are devoted to that form of entertainment. They do not, however, seem to take into consideration several very important elements. In the first place, consider the quality of the organized companies. Where can we find the equals of the New York Casino aggregation, or the McCaull, or the old Bostonians when they included in their membership H. C. Barnabee, Tom Karl, W. H. MacDonald, Camille d'Arville, Jessie Bartlett Davis and a host of other individual cards? Before D'Arville's time as prima donna there had been Marie Stone and Zelie de Lussan, two women who could sing as well as they could act, and do either as well as almost anybody on the American stage. Then there was charming Bertha Waltzinger, who was the substitute for Miss d'Arville, and a mighty good one she was too. Of all these people only Barnabee, MacDonald, Cowles and Davis remain. D'Arville is a star, Stone and Karl have retired, De Lussan is a high salaried grand opera singer and Waltzinger is with De Wolf Hopper. The Bostonians have the best contralto in the United States (Miss Davis), and it is that fact perhaps which serves to deter them from attempting to get the best soprano.

A few years ago most of the comic opera organizations were devoted to singing with the fun as a side issue. Now the singing appears to be the side issue in most cases, and the fun in the form of buffoonery frequently holds the center of the stage. Just think of the companies at present giving light opera in this country—De Wolf Hopper, Delia Fox, Frank Daniels, Francis Wilson, and Digby Bell, who closed only recently. Most of these people give very good performances, but their warmest admirers will not claim that the attraction is the singing quality of the company. After the old Casino days, when the first great defections occurred, most of the comic opera stars made more money in a season than they had ever hoped to earn in a lifetime. Now some of them are making money still, but in nearly every case in order to do it the most judicious management is necessary and strict economy must be practiced. Where half a decade ago receipts of $5,000 on the week excited no particular comment, $6,000 now is frequently sufficient to cause the manager to advertise the fact in the dramatic newspapers in order to demonstrate to the theater proprietors elsewhere the potency of his star. The trouble with comic opera now is that entirely too much is given to the star and too little attention is paid to the ensemble, which is, after all, what most theater goers pay to see and hear.

John Hare, the English actor, has left New York for a short tour of the country. He has appeared here in a number of characters and has made a creditable showing in each. Mr. Hare has been called the Joe Jefferson of England, possibly because he makes a specialty of old men's parts. There certainly is no other similarity in the methods of these two actors, for Mr. Jefferson, it is generally conceded, is inclined to underelaborate a role, whereas Mr. Hare in his desire to be conscientious usually overelaborates to such an extent as to frequently mar the general effect. That he is a worthy exponent of one of the best types of the English stage, however, cannot be successfully denied.

M. B. Curtis, who made a fortune with "Sam'l of Posen" and spent a large portion of it in defending himself from what was believed by most members of the profession to have been a trumped up charge of murder in San Francisco, has not had more than his share of good luck in the last few years. His starring tour last year did not prove a phenomenal success, and his friends were pleased to learn that he had been fortunate enough to secure the great London hit, "Gentleman Joe." Curtis organized a company, produced the play somewhere and then brought the piece in to the Fifth Avenue theater for a run. He had previously made some sort of an arrangement about the American rights of the play with Rudolph Aronson, who now has the Bijou theater in this city. Mr. Aronson prevented Curtis from appearing in the piece himself and eventually secured an injunction restraining him from producing "Gentleman Joe" in this country at all, so that this unfortunate and really clever if somewhat explosive fellow is again out of it, in the language of the Hon. Steve Brodie.

Frank Daniels at the Casino has really scored a great hit in the principal role of Herbert & Smith's comic opera, "The Wizard of the Nile." The piece has in consequence been offered the very choicest time in the best theaters of the country, and it looks as though Daniels were firmly established as a comic opera star. It is even said by his press agent, and must therefore be true, that the opera will be produced in Vienna, London and numerous other unimportant capitals and that Mr. Daniels will appear in it probably in Vienna. This may possibly be a slight error, but if it should prove to be correct it would be a sort of retributive justice for the work of an American composer to be presented in the home of the really great and equally conceited Johann Strauss.

"Michael and His Lost Angel," which is the current attraction at the Empire theater, will probably not become nearly so popular a play with Americans as Sidney Grundy's "Sowing the Wind," despite the latter's plethora of theatrical fustian. "Michael and His Lost Angel" is an appropriation from Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter." There is the minister who has erred and who subsequently confesses. There is, of course, also the woman who is more sinned against than sinning, but there is not the atmosphere which made the greatest charm of Hawthorne's story. It would seem that his only purpose in selecting the subject was to induce comparisons between his method of handling it and that of Hawthorne. According to persons whose opinions are entitled to consideration, the result is not favorable to Mr. Jones.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

New York.

Hoyt and the Bishop.

Charles H. Hoyt was in Minneapolis not long ago, when the Episcopalian house of bishops was in session. He invited the eminent clerical persons to attend any performance of his play, "A Contented Woman." One of the young prelates, with his wife, accepted the offer, and afterward wrote the playwright that he had enjoyed the piece immensely. "It's too bad, however, that you had to put music in it," he said. "It was so pleasing without. Come and hear me preach." A few days after, Mr. Hoyt, who used to go to school with the bishop, met him on the street. "I saw you at church," the clergyman said. "Yes," returned Hoyt. "I enjoyed the service and so did my wife, but she thought it would have been good enough if you hadn't weakened it with music."

This Musician Played.

Gus Heege's stage manager tells of a western experience wherein a rehearsal of the orchestra in a small town figures. He tried hard to bring the rural musicians into line and succeeded fairly well except with the man who played the flute. He was pretty bad. Finally the stage manager became desperate and exclaimed: "See here, my friend, you stay out of this. You're no good and you can't play." The flute man calmly looked up and made this unanswerable reply, "If I don't play, you don't; I'm the mayor of the town and I won't give you a license." He played.

"The Heart of Maryland" In French.

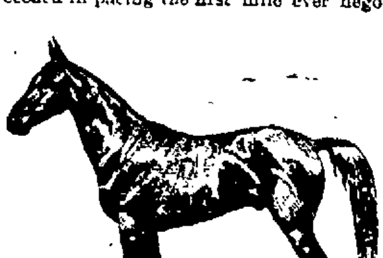
David Belasco has received from F. N. Gottschalk of Paris an offer for the right to adapt "The Heart of Maryland" to the French stage. It is proposed to use the Franco Prussian war scheme on it. Belasco, by the way, it was who secured the American rights to "Le Plantation Tomassin," which was translated and made more understandable by William Gillette.

THE TWO MILE CHAMPION.

The Pacer W. W. P. and His Wonderful Performances in Breaking Records.

The pacer W. W. P., despite his well known erratic character, has on two notable occasions covered with glory the colors of his owners, Messrs. Dubois Bros. of Denver, and crowned himself with world's honors. One of these performances gives him the two mile pacing championship, while the other places to his credit the fastest mile ever paced before a four wheeled vehicle.

W. W. P.'s first tilt against a world's record was at Terre Haute, Ind., when he essayed to break the wagon mark and succeeded in pacing the first mile ever negotiated in front of four wheels in time better than 2:10. The official figures are 2:08¾. The fastest pacing time heretofore made to wagon was 2:14½, by Johnston, at Detroit, in July, 1887. This, however, was in a race, while W. W. P.'s wagon record was made against time.



THE PACER W. W. P.

The phenomenal performance of W. W. P. was at the Indian summer meeting at Lincoln, Neb., when he made the world's best record for two miles. The first mile was paced in 2:14½ and the last in 2:08¾, making the two miles in 4:22¾. This was certainly a most wonderful exhibition of speed and endurance, accomplished, as it was, in the face of a wind that blew strongly down the back stretch. The two performances, taken for just what the figures indicate, stand out as noteworthy in the extreme and stamp W. W. P. as a marvelous animal.

The two mile record, which W. W. P. has thus successfully broken, was 2:47¾, made by Defiance and Longfellow in a dead heat race at Sacramento, Cal., in September, 1872. Prior to that time the championship was credited to James K. Polk, who paced two miles, under saddle, in 4:57½ in Philadelphia as far back as 1850.

THE WHEELING WORLD.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. will not employ a racing team for this year.

The Buffalo Country club promises to make of its next season's show the blue ribbon outdoor event of the year.

William Steimal recently rode from Buffalo to Erie, Pa., a 100 mile run in 4 hours, 45 minutes and 10 seconds.

The latest notable additions to the great army of wheelmen are Eugene Sandow, John L. Sullivan and Steve Brodie.

Some genius has discovered an alleged case of paralysis of his left hand caused by the constant vibration of a bicycle.

It is stated that Fred Titus has decided not to make a formal fight for reinstatement in the League of American Wheelmen.

Timothy L. Woodruff, an enthusiastic wheelman and advocate of good roads, has been appointed commissioner of parks in Brooklyn.

Coulter, the well known eastern rider, has decided to make San Francisco his home, and is hereafter to be considered a Californian.

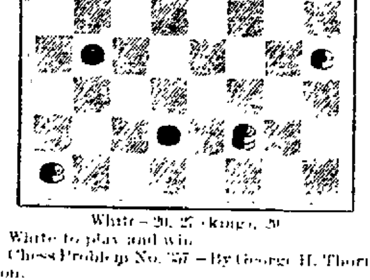
Harvard is preparing to hold a bicycle meet in May. There will be four events—quarter, half and one mile races, with possibly a quad race against a Pennsylvania team.

At the recent annual meeting of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia, the treasurer's report showed an excess of assets over liabilities of over $11,000, and a total membership in good standing of 480.

George Banker, the American professional bicyclist who spent the summer in Europe racing in all the big professional races, returned home with a big list of prizes and considerable money won as purses.

CHECKERS AND CHESS

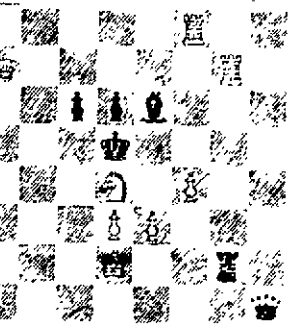
Checker Problem No. 257
Black—9, 17, 26.



White—20, 27; kings, 30.
White to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 257—By George H. Thornton.

Black



White
White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 256

Black.	White.
1 20 to 24	1 17 to 11 (1)
2 24 to 27	2 11 to 9
3 6 to 1	3 [illegible]
4 27 to 31	4 5 to 11
5 21 to 29	5 11 to 15
6 26 to 22, and wins.	
(1)	
	1 3 to 8
2 24 to 27	2 8 to 11
3 27 to 31	3 11 to 15
4 31 to 26	4 15 to 18
5 2 to 7	5 18 to 14
6 23 to 22, and wins.	

Chess problem No. 256
White.
Key move Kt to K

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE TONIC
AND
Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhea,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.

DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.

[illegible], Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana,
Montgomery County, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct on

Six Bottles for $6.00 **Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.**

Sold only by W. B. FOYE,
DRUGGIST, Marion, O.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

It Isn't Often

You get a chance to buy Overcoats at the wholesale cost, but you have an opportunity of that kind for the balance of the season at Sam Oppenheimer's. Every coat to be sold--Men's, Boys' and Children's. It will pay you to buy one for next winter at these prices.

Small lots of suits, odd pants and vests, gloves and mittens, hats, caps, etc., at greatly reduced figures. All reductions made from original low prices.

Sam Oppenheimer.

New Spring Hats!

BLUSTER

And full page advertisements do not always sell the merchandise. You hear a great deal about this thing or that article of dry goods being just as good as the best standard makes. By trying them you are very much disappointed, because they don't wash or wear good. At our store you will always find the best makes of Standard goods at the lowest market prices.

A Standard make of	42 in.	Bleach Pillow Case Muslin only	10c
" "	45	" " " " "	12½c
" "	50	" " " " "	12½c
" "	54	" " " " "	15c
" "	9-4	" Sheeting " "	19c
" "	18	Heavy Crash	8c

Amoskeag and Lancaster Ginghams, the best standard makes, 6c.

A few nice Fur Muffs left, will sell at about your own price.

A few nice Silk Boucle Ladies' 2-Button Ripple Back Jackets left. You can buy a good article cheap. Don't wait, the assortment is small.

Just opened, another lot of novelty wool Dress Goods, 8 yds. 98c.

Just opened, another lot of plain, 40-inch, all-wool Henrietta and Serge dress goods at 33c.

Bring the cash and see how cheap you can buy all kinds of Dry Goods here. Won't cost you anything to look.

111
North Main St. **D. YAKE.**

IF YOU SHOULD DIE

And your business be placed in the hands of others for settlement, what would your estate be worth? You can at once prepare for this and add $5000 to the value of your estate by

Insuring Your Life in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Without restriction as to occupation, residence, travel or manner of death.

WYNANT & DEE, Gen'l Agts.,
107½ S. Main Street,
Marion, O.

FOR

FIRE

INSURANCE

—GO TO—

Ault & Kling

D. S. Maddox, M. D.,
Marion, Ohio.

(U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon), late of the Chicago Policlinic Hospital, and Illinois Eye and Ear Hospital.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear,
Nose and Throat. Eyes carefully tested for glasses.

Chronic Diseases.
Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nervous System.

Genito Urinary and Skin Diseases.
Bladder, Prostate, Venereal and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Rectal Diseases.
Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissures, Ulcers, etc. Special Hospital and Clinical advantages in the above named branches of medical practice enable me to treat these diseases successfully by the latest and most approved methods.

Office in Cummin Memorial Building, corner east Center and State streets.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS,
ISSUE
FIRE CYCLONE & ACCIDENT POLICIES.
Also Agents for
Northwestern Life Insurance Company!
Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World.
Office Opp. Court House.
Leonard Block, - MARION, O.

ALL CLAIMS SETTLED.

The Leader Street Improvement Will Now Have Smooth Sailing.

It is with a certain amount of satisfaction that City Solicitor Crissinger realizes that all the parties, with claims against the city, in the matter of the Leader street tunnel, for property taken and damages done to the residue, have been seen and all claims adjusted, the last having been settled with Tuesday.

Just as soon as the weather will permit the workmen will go to work on the tunnel and the job will be rushed through to an early completion.

Mr. Crissinger looks upon this improvement as one of the most important in the history of the city as being of inestimable benefit not only to the residents of all the northwestern portion of the town but also to the farming communities of the northwestern and western portion of the county who will now have to cross but two railroad tracks where formerly it was necessary to cross five.

LOCAL MENTION.

Saddle Rock oysters at the Oak Front

Gleberman for fine wines and liquors. 55t3

All kinds of hot cakes at the Oak Front, day and night. 54-4

Steaks of every description at the Oak Front to order. Open night and day. 54t1

No agent will give you as good insurance for as little money as H. N. Love. 54-s&w-tf

The celebrated Maple Hill lump coal for sale by Linsley & Lawrence. Telephone No. 6 33-tf

There will be an ice cream social at the Home Dining parlors this evening. Ice cream and cake will be served. All invited. 1

The finest wines, beers and liquors in the city at Gleberman's. Wholesale and retail. 137 north Main street. 55t3

Get the best and get it cheapest. That's what you do when you buy of Gleberman. He sells liquors wholesale. 55t3

Drake's livery, hack and baggage line, No 128 S. State street. Prompt attention to calls for hacks for trains, parties or funerals. Phone No. 166. 54t6

W. C. T. U. meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at 4th door north of Blue Front clothing store. 270-wtf SECRETARY

The ladies who are soliciting for the Relief Corps supper to be given next Saturday evening are requested to report to Mrs. T. H. B. Beale on Thursday evening.

Ladies wishing sanitary treatment at their own homes in the line of vapor, medicated and electric baths can be accommodated by calling on Mrs. Dr. P. E. Harding 46tf

H. W. Harris still continues in the custom shirt business, and is getting as large assortment of the latest styles of madras, cheviots, percales and zephyrs as any custom shirt manufacturer in this country for colored shirts. He will also manufacture ladies' and youths shirt waists to order. He will manufacture largely for the wholesale trade. Shirts and shirt waists to suit the trade. Peters' building, opposite Masonic block.

JAMES E. BISHOP,
54-s,w,s-t3 Salesman.

An Afflicted Couple.

A special dispatch from Fostoria says:

Mrs. F. W. Cramer, the wife of the man who was overcome by escaping gas on Jan 7, arrived yesterday from Marion where she had just had an operation for tumor performed when the accident occurred. She has not been able until now to come to her husband and is still far from well. Mr. Cramer is not recovering from the effects of the gas as it was thought he would and it is feared that he will never recover.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

DELIGHTFUL EVENTS GIVEN IN THIS CITY THURSDAY NIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Turney and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cheney and the Cinch Club Entertain—Social Notes.

The social world will, in all probability, be unusually dull for some weeks to come owing to the fact that the union meetings are in progress and will doubtless continue until Lent, which will have the effect of about doing away with social events.

It is pretty well understood that the various card clubs will not entertain during the meetings or Lent and the functions of last night were given in part through a misapprehension of the opening date of the revival meetings.

Entertained at Pedro.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Turney and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Duff entertained at the Turney home, on east Center street, Tuesday evening. The evening was given up to cards, pedro being the game. There were seven tables and twenty-eight contestants.

Mrs. James Compton carried off the first honors and was made the recipient of a handsome cup and saucer. The booby prize fell to Mr. Campbell, and caused much amusement. Refreshments were served and a very delightful evening was spent.

The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haberman, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Padgett, Mr. and Mrs. John Darmody, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pouck, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ed K. Clark, Mrs. C. B. Kling, Mrs. T. W. Clark, Mrs. Margaret Patten, Miss Wallace and Mr. M. Strelitz.

Six O'Clock Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cheney entertained a number of friends at their elegant home on south State street Tuesday evening at a six o'clock dinner.

The dinner prepared and served was most elaborate and the entertainment offered was fully up to the standard of all previous functions at the Cheney home, which have ever been noted for their excellence.

After dinner pedro was played with more or less success by the guests, the honors of the evening being carried off by Mrs. Ed. Boalt.

The Cinch Club.

The latest social organization, the Cinch club, composed of ten charming young ladies of the city, gave its first social at the home of Miss Alice Crow, of west Church street, Tuesday evening.

Pedro was played and after two hours spent in the enjoyable pastime it was found that the honors were equally shared by Misses Berry and Quigley and Messrs. Meachey and Thomas.

After the session at cards elaborate refreshments were served, and the taste displayed in the preparation of the menu and the cleverness of the service were fully appreciated by the guests of the club.

After refreshments the remaining hours up to midnight were spent in conversation, lively, sparkling and pleasing as it ever is "when youth is happy and the world is gay."

These present were Misses Wright, Douglas, Walters, Berry, Quigley, Crow, Rose Fahey, Mame Christian and Bernice Christian, and Messrs. Frank Lust, J. E. Phillips, Harry Crow, Earl Kennedy, J. F. Dombaugh, H. G. Thomas, Harry Egley, French Crow, Chas. Dee and Faust Mackey.

Deutscher Bund Social Session.

The Marion Deutscher Bund is making great preparations for an entertainment to be given February 10th. The Deutscher Bund has already given a number of entertainments, but each year they give a special affair. This year they expect to excel anything yet given under the auspices of the lodge.

It is to be in the nature of a social session, but a drama is to be presented during the evening. The cast has already been chosen and rehearsals have commenced.

Masonic Notice.

On account of the death of Comp. J. S. Reed, the work ordered for tonight in Marion Council, No. 22, R. and S. M., has been postponed.

M. B. DICKERSON, T. I. M.
WM. H. ECKHART

The Reed Funeral.

The funeral services of the late J. S. Reed will occur from the home of deceased, Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Oysters served at A. O. H. dance tonight, 25c. 1

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

STOCK TAKING BARGAINS.
A FINAL WHIRL FOR JANUARY.
FOUR DAYS OF SPECIALS.

25 Winter Wraps in cloth, Jackets that sold for $10 to $20, the price, commencing Tuesday morning, will be **$3.75.**

10 Pieces Fancy Silk Velvets, in Brocades and Novelties, beautiful goods that sold at $2.00 to $4.00, they go at **50c per yd.**

500 Yards Fancy Trimming Braids, former prices 25c to $1.00, the **Price now 5c.** Customers are buying them to trim spring suits.

25 Pieces all-wool Dress Goods, staple shades, worth from 35c to 50c, the price until February 1 will be **25c.**

37½c for Brussels Carpets. The time is short to buy them at this price. Moquette Carpets **75** cents. This is the opportunity of the year.

1000 Yards. We will sell just this number of yards of Heavy, Brown Muslin at 4½ cents. If you want 50 yards **Come at Once.**

Pattern Suits (see west window) regardless of the price, they go at $3.50, $4.50 and $5.00. A very stylish Pattern Suit, in rough effect, at **$2.80.**

Our Open Stock of Embroideries at 20 per cent. Discount. The discounts on Linens still hold good. Best Dress **Prints 5c.**

WHITE Outing Flannel at 3¾c.
MEN'S Winter Underwear 20c.
THE Celebrated "Esty" Hose 10c
Woolen Blankets at Cost.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. H. Dwyer,
vs.
Lewis J. Prall.
In the Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I have levied upon and will offer for sale at Public Auction in Marion, Ohio, at the room occupied by defendant, known as the Peters room, in said Marion County, Ohio, on

Saturday, February 8th, A. D., 1896,

at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day and continue the sale until the following described property of the defendant Lewis J. Prall, is all sold or a sufficient amount to satisfy plaintiff's claim, to wit:

The entire stock of goods, consisting of dry goods and notions as are usually kept in this kind of business, two show cases and five thread cases.

Terms of Sale, cash.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 29 day of January, A. D., 1896.

I. T. SHAW, Sheriff M. C. O.
J. F. McNEAL & SONS,
57t10 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment of Receiver.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as receiver of the late partnership of Workman Bros., of Marion, Marion county, Ohio. All persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and creditors will present their claims according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 23d day of January, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES H. BAIRD, Receiver.
J. A. WOLFORD, Attorney. 6aw

SICK AND CONVALESCENT.

Jacob Retterer, of Greenwood street, is much improved.

Mrs. Jennings Johnson, of south State street, is improving.

The little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells is quite ill.

The condition of Holly Uish is reported some better, but he is still quite weak.

Charles Stose is confined to his home on south Prospect street, with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mrs. N. K. Whipp is suffering an attack of malaria fever, and her little son is suffering from pneumonia.

Hineman Surprise Party.

There was a surprise party seven miles north of the city, Tuesday night, that was a surprise party.

About two hundred friends of Mr. and Mrs. David Hineman assembled at the Hineman home in Scott township and gave that estimable couple a glorious surprise.

The guests arrived from all around that section of the country in carriages, buggies, wagons and mud boats and each brought an abundance of good things which were most heartily enjoyed.

About 1 o'clock this morning the party broke up and the guests departed acknowledging the occasion one of the most enjoyable which had occurred in many years.

Real Estate Transfers.

Alvin D. Kirtz and wife to John E. Berringer, 42½ acres in Salt Rock township, $1800.

Marshall A. Morris, administrator of Joseph Morris' estate to Frederick F. Miller, 40 acres in Montgomery township, $1040.

Allen Dildine to Susana Cork, lot 5 in Baker's addition to Marion, $1.

Richard J. Thew and others to Andrew J. Thompson, tract of land in LaRue, $1000.

Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates are unsurpassed for their purity and deliciousness of flavor. All grocers.

Oysters served at A. O. H. dance tonight, 25c. 1

I. B. Carlisle,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **Cash Grocer**

Saves Money for the Consumer.

3 Pounds Leaf Lard	25cts
10 Pounds Pure Buckwheat Flour	25cts
$1.00 Flour now per sack	90cts
Star, Lenox and Werk's Soap 7 bars for	25cts
Sifted Grain Pepper per pound	15cts
Best Package Coffee per package	20cts

Selling strictly For cash enables us to make the Lowest Prices on all kinds of Groceries.

These Are Only a Few of
The Low Prices We Have in Store for You.

UHLER, PHILLIPS & CO.

We Are Invoicing

Many remnants are found in our Dress Goods stock that will interest you. If you want an extra Waist, a Separate Skirt or a Child's Dress.

Closing Out—

Ladies' Outing Flannel Dressing Saques at 75c that retail for $1.25.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Waists at 69c, worth $1.00. Only a few left—all good styles.

Men's Outing Night Gowns at 49c, worth 75c.

A few odd lots of Muslin Underwear at a great reduction.

New Percales!

New Spring Ginghams!

Uhler, Phillips & Co.

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